gobert F. Wallcut, General Agent

Trans-\$2 50 per annum, in advance. Will remittances are to be made, and all letters at to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to A (rost PAID,) to the General Agent.

The copies will be sent to one address for TEN The copy and the made in advance. Talertisemeats making less than a square in-

Flarence and making tess than a square in-contractimes for 74 ets.—one square for \$1 00. vanisand Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are auat to receive subscriptions for the Liberator.

familia Committee. - Prancis Jackson, Ellis SHI LARING, EDNUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, first Paulins. [This Committee is responsible grant t annual economy of the paper—not for TH. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.



riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress, and thereby to make the PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.'

Yes ! it cannot be denied-the slaveholding ords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their

assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to secure the perpetuity of their dominion over their

laves The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was

the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves-an en-

gagement positively prohibited by the laws of God,

delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-

sentation for slaves-for articles of merchandize, under

the name of persons. . . To call government thus con-

stituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of

AND PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VI-

TAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NA-TIONAL GOVERNMENT.'-JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

TOL. XXII. NO. 40.

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1852.

WHOLE NO. 1132.

Sacs slavery has been made a subject of party on, and since abolitionism has entered dental element in Northern politics, the Demog-act of the North has been subjected to as severe a e is any party ever withstood. Fanaticism and senion combined in the attempt to root out planistr in the North, and to hunt down and deer all who were faithful to the compromises of the instant. Southern Whigs, blinded by party copes and reckless of ultimate consequences, apasted and cheered on the fierce crusade against the men in the North, who breasted the storm of the season and should apply their course. and abolitionism, and by their courage matancy preserved a party organization, whose

grand division, bind together the two sections of try, and maintain the Union of the States e Northern Democracy, given way to the ombinations and local interests whi also and abolitionism brought into the field, Democratic party, notwithstanding the nationality a creed, would have been confined to a section, sent the destruction of the reserved rights of the ges. The highest honor is, therefore, due to the hern Democracy, which has stood firm, as well enish as for the high patriotism which inspired its consist as for the high participan which inspired its ended, and enabled it to withstand the powerful samit which were made upon it. It was but right and proper that its ranks should furnish the Democandidate for the Presidency; and the selectm of Franklin Pierce vindicates the reputation such Virginia has al says enjoyed for clear sagaci-

DEMOCRACY AND SLAVERY .- We find in the Sa seach Georgian a letter from Hon. Joseph W. Jaken, M. C., in which the support of Pierce and Ang is urged upon the people of Georgia on such people as these: 'As did Mr. Jefferson always, we not we, of the present day, look to the Northern Democracy as to the party, if not of our 'natural one few honorable, and by me, honored gentlemen, is Whigs of the North are fixedly, and irrecoveraby hostile to our institution of Southern slavery.post the torrest of fanatical encroachment which I bresee must, at no very remote day, be poured must us, the arm of the thousands of pure men of Northern Democracy, after our own courageons wildelence, for which we should stand ever prepar-ts, s, under God, our chief defence.

From the Carolina Spartan.

INSUBORDINATION OF NEGROES. We perceive by the Virginia papers, that, within the last three months, a greater degree of insolence and resistance has been manifested by the negroes every portion of the State, to the authority of attack their masters and overseers, when anything ges wrong with them; and in the settlement of the ter, such is the laxity of punishment generally, that the negroes are often the victors. The Frederick (Va.) Herald says it knows of several instances of the kind referred to. Some negroes will not be charised by their owners, and go so far as to resist he kitchen teach their children that the relative perion of Master and slave does not of right exist, and that henceforth the word Mister is to be used instead of Master; and instead of addressing them in the terms heretofore known as father and mother is the terms heretofore known as father and mong the blacks, require their children to call them ma and ps. This is no great thing in itself; but it is a sign of the times, and shows conclusively, that a this age of progress, the negroes are making pro-post to. The same paper says that it is now a cestable point as to which color shall use the sidewalk, and which give way. We also learn from our techanges, that in the border States, there is very atly a stampede among the negroes-large there going off together.

New in the name of common sense, a common

TON.

plication of the paint a nature of ager Court a ry, Mar othera and I Ballin swell. Fitch

S UNS

case and a common fate, how can the people of the Sarbern States he so blind as not to see that this exist insubordination of the slaves is one of the consequences of the existing Union of slaveholding th son-dayeholding States? A Union of those to here and live by slavery, with those who hate is spen it—yes, a Union of those who would fight
it, with those who would, and are now fighting and the win those who would, and are now including plants it! To us it seems that the Union, so far me being desirable, has now become unsafe, unsafe, and dishonorable; and in the end, will wore fatal to the institution of slavery. We value determine than we do the Union, and in choosing the foreur steel in the authorized of this question. of our steel in the settlement of this question, and prefer a Northern man to a negro. View-aren then as we do—the very essence of our physical and civil life; and looking upon the biogas the hateful instrument of its final overthrow, bot dissolved—we believe it would be to the best directs of the South, to dissolve their existing con-nection with the North. And the sooner the better.

From the St. Louis Times.

DRAYTON AND SAVRES. The parious of these rascally negro-stealers by a President, has anoused the indignation of every large individual in the Union, who is not either an Aboltoniat or a Free Soiler. By this act, Mr. Fillwer doffs the disguise which he has worn for some large and he now exhibits himself to be what we prosinced him. seed him when he succeeded General Taylor the Presidency, a thorough-going Abolitionist. as he tept himself clear of his old allies and cones, his recommendation and support of the sectable name with posterity; but this last act sage that his sympathies, feelings, heart and soul as the sympathies, feelings, heart and soul as the sympathies, feelings, heart and soul stather, and posterity will know where to hear with them, we consider him now as having formed all claim to the admiration of southern men, we can all claim to the admiration of southern men, eating loose upon society the base and infamous and Drayton and Sayres, who are worse than same Drayton and Sayres, who are worse than same Drayton and Sayres, who are worse than same regues, because they regard a violation of the constitution and laws as a virtue, and the abstraction of the same and say which must be performed at any cost. Such creatures are either innaises or training, or both, and should be placed where they cannot speak their crimes. Mr. Fillmore was unjusticable, therefore, in liberating them and his context can only be accounted for on the supposition that his abolition sympathies now, are as strong as they were when he became President.

The Parsinent and the Pardoning Power.—
The pardon extended to Drayton and Sayres, by
Transent Fillmore, is made the subject of bittel
tament by the Richmond (Va.) Examiner. It says
Mr. Fillmore came into the Presidential mannion

Interest of Opptession.

In the Washington Union.

The Northern Demogracy.

Since he has been there, this friends claim that he has been friendly to the South. But it is evident that he has made up his mind to go out as he came in, an abolitionist of the worst kind. The explanation is easy. By curbing his propensities, he hoped, at one time, to get a new nomination by means of Southern votes. But the from him and his immediate associates. The positive results are the continued of the continued nomination by means of Southern votes. But the Baltimore Convention has put an end to his hopes. He has no longer a motive for concealment, no longer an incentive to hypocrisy; and so the cloak falls at once. The author of the Buffalo letter stands revealed in his own attire. The wolf has cast off his sheepskin. This Drayton and Sayres' petition was the first opportunity he had to show his real nature since the Baltimore adjournment—and abit, reasit, that is to say, ho is off like a short! rupil-that is to say, he is off like a shot!'

From the Scottish (Glasgow) Guardian.

ica, with revolting inconsistency besides. In pro-portion to our hatred of slavery is our displeasure against the obstacles to its extinction; and among these, the infidelity of an important section of the minority, compared with the Christian abolitionists, but a sufficient number by their noise and other ap-pliances to create most injurious prejudices. They der the sacred name of humanity, men propagate the most repulsive infidelity, destructive alike to body to go in connection with slavery—refusing commu-nion with slaveholders, abandoning the negro-pew, &c.,—that Church, so far from being, on this account, more kindly treated by the Garrisonian party,

ers, and other causes. This constitutes no real apology in any circumstances, especially when they have an open field for labor with the disinterested. self-denying, and noble men of the Christian Abolition Societies—the American and Foreign Anti-sla very—the Beechers and Tappans.

Selections.

From the Edinburgh 'Scottish Press,' of Aug. 21. AMERICAN SLAVERY.

A public meeting, under the auspices of the Ednburgh Ladies' Emancipation Society, was held on Wednesday night, at 7 o'clock, in the Rev. Dr. French's Church, College Street, for the purpose of hearing an address from the Rev. Professor Willis, of the Free Church College, Toronto, on 'the present position of the anti-slavery cause, the hardships caused by the Fugitive Slave Act, and the claims of the Canada Refugee Relief Society.' In the course of an able speech, Professor Willis said-

Much had been said of infidel agitators and abo-

itionists. He wished to take the opportunity of making some necessary distinctions here. It was not sufficiently understood, that there was in the American Union a large and increasing band of inelligent and pious men, who kept apart from the nore libertine agitators. He had himself been pres-ent at the Anniversary Meeting of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, of which the Mesars.
Tappans, of New York, were influential members.—
He would never forget the truly religious bearing of the leaders of that society, nor the impression we do not agree, any more than the Mirror, with the Holy Scripture. It was a libed on America—a grievous misrepresentation—to affirm that the agriation against slaveholding was identical, in the Union, with agitation against regular government, or against the Sabbath and the Christian religion. Some of the best and the holiest men in that republic were in the front of this truly Christian enterprise; and as to the more notorious—and he would also say more absurd—class of emancipationists, they were not as a body either libertine or infidel. A few individuals had indeed given some appearance of truth to this charge by their loose sayings. With these he had no sympathy. But because some men of violent passions, or erroneous principles, happened to be among the enemies of a real oppression, was this to make them more indifferent to the momentous interest at stake—an interest independent of parties, he might say in some sense of creeds—for it was the common interest of humanity, which even an infidel might justly plead—though the Christian was bound tenfold to stand forth its advocate. And he must say that an uncandid use had been made of this fact—of some men of lax opinions, in other questions, being found among the asserters of liberty for the slave.

He did not know the peculiar opinions of Mr. Garrison; but he could say of him, that through all America, he was admitted to be a man of pure and disintercated aim, in the service of this and many a philanthropic cause. He was admitted by those who differed widely from him, on other questions, to be deceived by such miserable flumman nature than we have hitherto supposed; if we are likely to be deceived by such miserable flumman nature than we have hitherto supposed, if we are likely to be deceived by such miserable flumman nature than we have hitherto supposed of Mr. Garrison.

We doubt the Mirror and say that these sentiments, in our estimation, are unsound and of exceedingly dangerous tendency. But there is no more tout the sincerity of the Mirror in holding opo nade upon him by their grave and dignified appeals to Holy Scripture. It was a libel on America-

the slave.

He did not know the peculiar opinions of Mr. Garrison; but he could say of him, that through all America, he was admitted to be a man of pure and disinterested aim, in the service of this and many a philanthropic cause. He was admitted by those who differed widely from him, on other questions, to be a most human, knonorable and self-denying philanthropist and citizen. (Cheers.) He held in his hand, at this moment, one of his latest communications to an anti-slavery society—in a meeting at which he was unable to be present. It was full of scriptural riews—in fact, of scriptural quotations. Dr. Willis read the letter, and then asked if that was infidelity?

American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, to the effect that, although the body called Covenanters and Associate Reformed, also, of the Methodists, Friends, Baptists, and Episcopalians were anti-sla-AMERICAN SLAVERY.

In common, we are sure, with all our readers, we hate slavery in all its forms. We have no temptation to the contrary. Especially do we hate the slavery of Christian, Protestant, and republican America. It wars with the spirit and principles of true Christianity—its grand ultimate destroyer—while it is a violation of natural rights, and is associated with universal and nameless strocities, and, in American Tract Society and the American Sunday School Union refused to publish any work on the sinfulness of American slavery, and carefully expurgated all sentiments offensive to the South, in its reprints of foreign publications. The American Board of Commissioners for the sunday School Union refused to publish any work on the sinfulness of foreign publications. The American Board of Commissioners for the sunday School Union refused to publish any work on the sinfulness of American slavery, and carefully expurgated all sentiments offensive to the South, in its reprints of foreign publications. The American Board of Commissioners for the sunday School Union refused to publish any work on the sinfulness of American Sunday School Union refused to publish any work on the sinfulness of American Sunday School Union refused to publish any work on the sinfulness of American Sunday School Union refused to publish any work on the sinfulness of American Sunday School Union refused to publish any work on the sinfulness of American Sunday School Union refused to publish any work on the sinfulness of American Sunday School Union refused to publish any work on the sinfulness of American Sunday School Union refused to publish any work on the sinfulness of American Sunday School Union refused to publish any work on the sinfulness of American Sunday School Union refused to publish any work on the sinfulness of American Sunday School Union refused to publish any work on the sinfulness of American Sunday School Union refused to publish any work on the sinfulness of American Sunday School Union refused to publish any missionaries among the Indians to organize and su-perintend churches composed, in part, of slavehold-ers and slaves. The Presbyterian General Assemof an important section of the bly (old school) and the Cumberland Presbyterian They are, after all, only a small Assembly, refused to legislate on the subject of slavery, on the plea, that as spiritual bodies, they had no cognizance of civil matters. Dr. Willis here exbut a sufficient number by their noise and other ap-pliances to create most injurious prejudices. They pliances to create most injurious prejudices. They found abolition on infidel principles—pass infidel res-olutions at public meetings—seek to identify Christ-ianity generally with slavery—employ infidel agents, olutions at public meetings—seek to identify Christianity generally with slavery—employ infidel agents,
apostates from Christianity, some of whom blasphemously caricature the ordinances of the Christian
Church. From a correspondence which is going on
between President Mahan, of the Oberlin Institute
—one of the American colleges—and some of the
friends of Christian abolition in this city, it appears
that the infidelity which led to a disruption in
the Anti-Slavery Society of America, a number of
years ago, and of which the friends of the slave in
this country so justly and loudly complain, does not
consist of a few loose expressions of ardent, ill-regulated minds, but constitutes a system; and that under the sacred name of humanity, men propagate the faithful exponents of the New Testament, or witnesses for truth, men, who, looking on, while miland soul. The pernicious effects are felt in this country as well as abroad. That the Christianity which the parties denounce is not the so called Christianity of pro-slavery churches, (as they would speak,)—not Christianity at all—is plain from this, that though the Church of Oberlin, with which President Mahan is that Christian churches have been or can be asked to go in connection with slavery—refusing commutures? What, not even to remonstrate with legislato go in connection with slavery—refusing commutures? What Voluntary would defend such an absurd plan? (Hear, hear.) He would do his Volun-tary friends, in this country, the justice to say— though he himself had always held the principle of and that simply because they will not abandon the Bible and Christianity altogether. This plainly shows what the object of the party is; and yet the colors which they wenr, and the machinery which they employ, is extensively, to say the least, anti-slavery colors and machiners.

Meanwhile, Christian men and churches of America (and, with few exceptions, this, alas! applies to all denominations,) are deeply to blame in allowing themselves to be silent and prejudiced against anti-slavery movements, by the hateful infidelity of others, and other causes. This constitutes no real and anways need the principle of an Establishment—that they would disown such a misrepresentation of their views, as that these required such a course of inaction on the part of religious bedies, where so great interests of humanity, and religion, too—nay, liberty of conscience and natural liberty were at stake. (Cheers.) The Presbyterian General Assembly, (new school,) while they had borne testimony against the evils of slavery, and asserted that these should be corrected by discipline, admitted slaveholders to a seat in their council, and treated them in all respects as if free from scandal.

From the Portland Inquirer. THE CHRISTIAN MIRROR VS. MR. GAR-RISON.

note addressed to the Mirror, in reply to charge that Mr. Garrison is an 'unprincipled leader, is met in this wise: 'We have proof to sustain our own opinion, as undeniable as that our hemisphere Very conclusive testimony in support of so grave a charge. But 'a lie well stuck to is better than the truth told waveringly.' As further evidence, we presume, the Mirror asserts that 'it is not an unheard of thing for a man to be governed by the law of contraries.' Somewhat equivocal this. To whom does the hint refer—to the accuser, or the defender of the accused? It is not material, perhaps; but since it is introduced, an explanation seems desirable,-Next comes, as additional proof, of course, an extract from the Brilish Banner, treating, among other things, of the want of efficiency of anti-slavery organizations, and the comparative view which cer-tain men take of these, together with a sprinkling of the old controversy between Mr. Tappan and Rev.

Mr. Chickering.

Now we submit, in all candor, if this is not quite Now we submit, in all candor, if this is not quite too bad? Here the Christian Mirror, a leading religious journal, edited with distinguished ability, and sustained by a large and influential Christian denomination, prefers the serious charge against a fellow-citizen of being an 'unprincipled leader,' whom it loatlies and abhors; and when called upon for proof, coolly re-affirms the charge, attempts to excite personal prejudice, and would fain divert the mind from the real issue to a point which scarcely has a collateral bearing upon the question.

We do not agree, any more than the Mirror, with cortain views which Mr. Garrison entertains of the Sobbath. We go further, and say that these senti-

JOHN VAN BUREN.

This public impostor said in Faneuil Hall the other day, that he formerly pledged himself not to vote for pro-slavery Presidents only while the territorial question was open. And is it not open now? Did not he and his 'dad' yow to be true to the Buffalo Platform, all of it?—to 'repeal all compromises' which might be made?—and 'fight ever' till all its principles were carried out? Certainly.

In the summer of 1849, we attended with him the great Northwest Convention at Cleveland, and had full, free conversation with him respecting the intention of the N. Y. Barnburners. We told him a fear was beginning to be felt, that they might not maintain their ground. He assured us that there was not the least occasion for any apprehension. They would certainly prove faithful to their public faith, and to those who had generously trusted them. How, said he, can we do otherwise, if we would? Our reputation is all pledged, and however poor, it is still worth something to those of us who have led off there. Why should we wish to damn' our selves to infamy? And without us, poor devils as we may be, the masses will not be likely to retreat. No, you may dismiss all your fears about the Barnburners. We told him the fear lay in regard to the next Presidential election, but he declared they would stand the test at all hazards. Now where is he? But no matter. Christiamity, freedom, humanity, has its traitors, whose example is worth more than their aid. So with Judas; so with Arnold; so he? But no matter. Christianity, freedom, humanity, has its traitors, whose example is worth more than their aid. So with Judas; so with Arnold; so that a man should renounce all love of righteousness, with Van Buren Parliand I source.

The Cass County, Ala., National Democrat. welcomes Van Buren back to the rapturous embraces of the great unterrified :-

Henry B. Stanton will carry some of the old liberty votes over to Pierce. Stanton will carry to that side about as many votes as Arnold carried soldiers to the British, when he deserted the American arms. Treachery such as Arnold's and Stanton's has hardly loss enough to deceive any person .- Kenosha Tele

The Boston Allas gives us the following sistory of John Van Buren's recent political somer-

re was a man in Gotham town Who was not wondrous wise,
He jumped into a Free Soil bush,
And scratched out both his eyes.
And when he found his eyes were out,
With all his might and main,

will sometime, perhaps, have occasion to know the un of Liberty has not set, neither has the car of freedom ceased to move. He may hug his delation, till aroused by the wheel of progress that makes his hopes to the dust; but sconer or later he will be made to feel the doom of a traitor.

pany into which that resolve throws it—saying:

'Prince John has publicly renounced his heresics
and given in his adhesion to the Baltimoro Democratic Platform, and declared that the fugitive clause
of the Constitution is binding and most be enforced.
But, we are not going to defend John Van Buren.
He has much repentance in 'sackcloth and ashes' to
go through, before sound Democrats anywhere will
forgive him for his mischievous vagaries.'

John seems to be of the same opinion, and is undergoing the 'sackcloth and ashes' as hard as he knows how. We move, that in consideration of his profound penitence, his purgatorial term be reduced to ten years at farthest.—N. Y. Tribunc.

From the Christian Press.

with Van Buren.—Portland Inquirer.

John Van Buren Dead!—John Van Buren said, at Cleveland, in 1848:—

'I am, however, the unmitigated enemy of slarery, and twould have it aboutshed without dead to be understood as speaking for myself—and I wish to be understood as speaking for myself alone—that, let what will come, I shall, under no necessity whatever, support a man who does not believe is all that a man should renounce all love of righteousness, all regard for human rights, sil faith in human rogress, and the sum of whose creed is, 'I believe in Southern slavery, and in its commands as my highest and only rule of conduct; and to the sam of conduct; and to the sam of conscience, and the law of God, what slaveholders decide upon, I regard as finally settled beyond change or repeal; and however low others may how before the throne of iniquity, I will endeavor still to surpass them in subserviency. endeavor still to surpass them in subserviency

office, use all constitutional power to ABOLISH it.'

After diligent inquiries, we can find no such Van Buren as is indicated in the above pledge. Prince John would not LIE on any contingency, therefore we are compelled to the sorrowful conclusion that he is DEAD!—Kenosha Telegraph.

endeavor still to surpass them in subserviency. When, hefore, has it been necessary in a Presidential canvass, to strip a candidate of his manhood, to sedulously disrobe him of every noble qualification which ought to commend him to the regard of true men, and prove him to be utterly destitute of every lofty aspiration that belongs to the genuine American soul, before he can be considered eligible to office?

When, before, has it been necessary in a Presidential canvass, to strip a candidate of his manhood, to sedulously disrobe him of every noble qualification which ought to commend him to the regard of true men, and prove him to be utterly destitute of every lofty aspiration that belongs to the genuine American soul, before he can be considered eligible to office?

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to office? When, before, have partizans watched their chief When, before, have partizans watched their chief with trembling anxiety, lest he should be betrayed into some expression favorable to freedom? When has it been thought a sin and a dislonor to stand up before accomplished, and that there was no longer any Free Soil party; that its objects had been accomplished, and that there was no longer any need of its existence. He has made a slight mistake. It is John himself who is now no longer—he is finished, and there is now no necessity for his existence. John has had the vanity to think that he was the Free Soil party. He will live to find the difference.—Salem Freeman.

was unwilling to extend and perpetuate the overshadowing curse of our country?

The love of liberty has become a crime in our complacently he had drunk up the luminary, while he had only drunk up the reflection of it in his own little water-pail—Lowell American.

was unwilling to extend and perpetuate the overshadowing curse of our country?

The love of liberty has become a crime in our land of liberty; and a report that a man does not worship at the altary is dangerous to his reputation, and must be contradicted and 'nailed as a calumny.' Will the Christians of this calumny.' called the enemies of oppression?

NORTHERN SERVILITY.

Gov. Seward was to have been the orator for the them rejoice over it who will. If any of our Democratic journals can take to their bosoms this arch hypocrite, this whiffling, canting demagogue, who deserted his party in the hour of trial—in the hour of her greatest need—let them do it?

The editor of the Democrat calculates that Henry B. Stanton will carry some of the old liberty

Stanton will carry to that side.

Gov. Seward, it is just possible, may some day be President of the United Saates; and, if he ever should be, he will owe his elevation far less to his friends than to such inconceivable blockheads as this 'Judge Cone of Georgia,' who are perpetually giving him a prominence and a hold on the affections of the People of the North, which his own acts, hewof the People of the North, which his own acts however deserving, would fail to command. He is an able man, but by no means the only Northern Statesman who is faithful to the traditions and the convictions of a freedom-loving people. Why, then, should the poor tricksters, who seek to fabricate for themselves a little temporary and factitions popularity out of the tremors of timorous slaveholders, be making a perpetual bugbear of 'Soward!' Seward!' He may deserve honor, but not at the expense of all his cotemporaries.

And when he found his eyes were out,

With all his might and main,
He jumped into a Hunker bush,
And scratched them in again!

'PRINCE JOHN.'—This political stager has been to Hillsboro' and Faneuil Hall, trying to apologize for his present position and political somerset, to the freemen of New England, but, if he is-correctly reported, he makes himself not only an ass, but a most ridiculous ass.

He claims that the question of slavery in this mation is no longer an open question, &c. Poor man! it is most unfortunate for him, that he has thus deliberately concluded to deceive himself, and make shipwreck of his professed principles. His folly is only equalled by the man who shuts his eyes at middy, and declares there is no sun, or by him who gets upon the railroad track, and declares there is no engine advancing to hisrm him. John Van Buren will sometime, perhaps, have occasion to know the sun of Liberty has not set, neither has the car of Freedom ceased to move. He may hug his delusion, till aroused by the wheel of progress that crushes his hopes to the dust; but sooner or later he care to the dust the care to the dust to the

'AWAY TO CANADA.

AWAY TO CANADA.

No man can go back in any righteous cause without meeting a Webster's fate. People at once lose confidence in such a man, and they will never give him their suffrage.

Poor John, fit associate of Rowdy Rynders, your influence and sphere of action in future will be mainly limited by the walls of Tammany Hall, and even there you will be despised. Heaven help you —

Fitchburg News.

The Underground Railroad from the neighboring a better business than it is this season, in defiance of the fugitive bill. The slaves and abolitionists have just been holding a great Convention, in which they have decided that there is a 'higher law' than that of slave-catching—that Canada is a free country, and that the Underground Railroad from the neighboring a better business than it is this season, in defiance of the fugitive bill. The slaves and abolitionists have just been holding a great Convention, in which they have decided that there is a 'higher law' than that of slave-catching—that Canada is a free country, and that the Underground Railroad from the neighboring a better business than it is this season, in defiance of the fugitive bill. The slaves and abolitionists have just been holding a great Convention, in which they have decided that there is a 'higher law' than that of slave-catching—that Canada is a free country, and that the Underground Railroad from the neighboring a better business than it is this season, in defiance of the fugitive bill.

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The Underground Railroad from the neighboring a better business than it is this season, in defiance of the fugitive bill.

The Underground Railroad from the neighboring a better business than it is th da, that he was sold to a slave-trader, who was going to take him from his family the next morning in a chain-gang for New Orleans: but the husband and wife resolved that they would never again close their eyes for sleep until they had made a vigorous effort to escape the approaching coffle gang, for freedom. For this dangerous undertaking they had only five cents in money, and no craft in which they could safely venture across the river Ohio. After walking up and down the river bank, they found an old skiff with the bottom partly out of it, which was thrown away. They launched it into the water, and

saw that it would be very likely to sink before they could paddle it across, and yet they ventured to run the risk for the sake of freedom; and when they landed on the other shore, the boat was nearly filled with water. They had not proceeded far before they found a depot of the above railroad, which soon wasted them to this place; and, the best of all, they had not proceeded far before the wife had the unspeakable joy of meeting her own brother in the streets of Windsor, whom she had not seen for several years, who had also made his way to Canada. This was truly a happy greeting.—Foice of the Fugilive.

A NEGRO HARVEY BIRCH.

A few weeks since, Mr. Core, a planter of Fayette County, was in one of his fields, some distance from his residence, when he perceived approaching him from the woods a stout, able-bodied negro man. Mr. Core awaited his approach, thinking he belonged to one of his neighbors, and had been sent upon some rrand. He came boldly up to Mr. C. and accosted

'Your name is Mr. Core: I am a runaway, and Your name is Mr. Core; I am a runway, and have long wished to have a conversation with you. I do not fear being apprehended—I am well armed—(exhibiting to Mr. C. a splendid brace of pistols and a bowie knife)—but I have long wanted to see you. In the first place, I wish to pay you, as your negroes have been feeding me for several months, and I have plenty of money—(pulling out of his pocket as he spoke, a large roll of bank notes)—and I assure you, I never mardered any man to get it. I got it by robbing houses in Memphis'—(naming

got it by robbing houses in Memphis—(naming many houses here, and exhibiting to Mr. C. a large bunch of false keys.)

Mr. C., doubting the propriety of attempting to arrest him, as he was alone, concluded he would question him about two runaways who had been gone sometime, and asked the negro if he knew them, and when he had seen them. The negro promptly re-plied that he did know them, and volunteered to assist Mr. C. in arresting them, and told him if he would meet him alone at the same place the next day, he would carry him where he could arrest both of the negroes, as they had been very troublesome him, and he wanted to get rid of them.

Mr. C. promised to meet him at the place and time

appointed, but instead of going alone, he took with him his overseer and another young man, and secre-ted them, armed with double-barrelled guns, in the vicinity of the place of meeting. At the appo time the runaway made his appearance, but instead of finding Mr. C. alone, found the two gentlemen with their guns levelled upon him. He at once surrendered and gave up his weapons, begging them not to tie him, as he wanted to be taken, and was. tired of staying out, having been in the woods near five years; that he belonged to a gentleman in Alabama; and that he would still go with them and show them the two negroes, as he had promised. They concluded to trust him, and all four proceeded on approaching the cabin, our hero informed his captors that the two negroes were in it—that there was but one door and no window—that if they would suffer him to approach the cabin first, as soon they entered the door he might close up, and thus capture entered the door he might close up, and thus capture them with his assistance. They agreed to this plan, and he proceeded cautiously toward the cabin, and as he entered the door beckoned to them to rush up. They did so; but, lo and behold! they perceived a back window, through which their prisoner had jumped, and mounting the overseer's horse, made good his escape.—Memphis (Tenn.) Eagle.

ELOQUENT EXTRACT.

Thomas H. Benton, after serving thirty years in the United States Senate, has been elected to the House of Representatives as the opponent of the Fugitive Slave Law, and the tyranny of the Slave Power. In a congratulatory speech, made after the election, the following singular remarks occur:

'I have gone through a contest to which I had no heart, and into which I was forced by combinations against life and honor, and from which I gladly against life and honor, and from which I gladly escape. What is a seat in Congress to me? I have sat thirty years in the highest branch of Congress, have made a name to which I can expect to add nothing, and I should only be anxious to save what has been gained. I have domestic affections, sorely lacerated in these latter times; a wife whom have neglected, and who needs my attentions now nore than ever—children, some separated from me by the wide expanse of oceans and continents, by the wide expanse of oceans and continents, others by the slender bounds which separate time from eternity. I touch the age which the rome from eternity. I touch the age which the Psalmist assigns for the limit of manly life; and must be thoughtless indeed if I do not think of something beyond the fleeting and shadowy pursuits of this life, of all which I have seen the vanity. What this life, of all which I have seen the vanity. What is my occupation? Ask the undertaker, that good Mr. Lynch, whose face, present on so many mournful occasions, has become pleasant to me. He knows what occupies my thoughts and cares, gathering the bones of the dead—a mother—a sister—two sons—a grand child—planting the cypress over assembled graves, and marking the spot where I and those who are dear to me are soon to be laid; all on the sunset side of the Father of Floods, the towering city of St. Louis on one hand, the rolling streams of the Missouri on the other; and where a cemetary of large dimensions is to be the future metrocolis of large dimensions is to be the future metropolis of unnumbered generations. These are my thoughts and cares, and the undertaker knows them.'

BENTON ON COMPROMISES.

Col. Benton, in a recent speech at St. Louis, in the elaveholding State of Missouri, in speaking of compromises, makes use of the following pithy and sarcastic language:—

'We want no guardians to save the Union with patch-work compromises. I scout the whole idea. I saw the compromise of 1838—heard it lauded as much as this of 1852, and saw it buried like an aborted bastard, at the foot of the garden, without mourners or witnesses, when it failed to make any-body President. I saw the attempt at the Compromise bill in 1850—saw it the contrivance of politicians in a game for the presidency—saw it fail and its champions quit the field, while those who despised the juggle, stood and passed the measures separately, then saw the measures claimed as the work of those who had obstructed their passage for eix months—then saw them heralded as the compromise which had broken down and was lost—and shall as readily see them abandoned to a bastard's grave, as was its boasted predecessor of 1838, as soon as, like it, it fails to make anybody President. It is my prerogative to see through all such jugglings, and despise them. Jefferson is right. This is the strongest government on earth, resting as it does, not on the uncertain power of the bayonet, but upon the unchangeable affections of the people.' We want no guardians to save the Un

Such is the opinion entertained by the old veteran statesman, Thomas H. Benton, of compromises for saving the Union. They are got up for an entirely different purpose, namely—to make somebody President—but the device has most miserably failed.

From the London Inquirer. THE PECULIAR INSTITUTION.

WO DELON WITH SUATES

To the Edilor of the Inquirer:

Sin,—Putting England aside, the moral and political aspect of Europe, as well as of America, is just now sufficiently dark. Upon the former, civil and religious death might seem to have fallen. But in the worst of times, let us never despair. In the very triumphs of evil, there are omens of a brighter day. The more revolting the extremes in the direc-The more revolting the extremes in the direc-of wrong, the more likely the reaction which tion of wrong, the more likely the reaction which shall insure a return to right. Let us hope for Europe:—we own to being full of hope even for America. A strange moment, some might think, for such a hope:—Texas annexed—Mexico conquered —the Fugitive Slave Law passed! Yes; but Daniel Webster, the father and framer of the last, at the bottom of the political wheel; and Filmore, who signed it—northere. And, as against 'Whig' and 'Democrat' (both for the iniquitous 'compromise,') a new Demonstration developed, which even our Times tells us will turn the Presidential election, if you get in its own fayor.—yet which way it will, for not yet in its own favor .- yet which way it will, the more favorable progress of the principle be ERY THROUGHOUT AMERICA; WAR TO IT, BOOT AND BRANCH, WHETHER FEDERAL OR STATE. Such the platform of the 'FREE SOILERS,' who will count some half-million of votes at the election of President in November next. Meantime, the 'moral sussion' flourishes. 'UNCLE TON'S CABIN' reckons suasion' hourishes. * Unche Tom's Casin' reckons its circulation by hundreds of thousands. And whereas, but twenty years ago, 'there was not a single anti-slavery society in America—there are now many hundreds.' May we not, then, thank God, and take courage? But, while so thanking, how much the more must we wonder at the conversation and feelings we encounter, when thrown into occasional intercourse, --more especially with reverend visitors from the other side the Atlantic. Such, at least, was my wonder, when placed in the circumstances I now to relate.

now to relate.

An American minister was lately so polite as to honor me with a call. With ready and cordial pleasure I heard of his announcement. An American gentleman is always an object of interest with me. I was soon very lavorably impressed with him. His conversation was agreeable and intelligent; and I was unwilling to hazard allosious which migh; possibly dissipate the pleasing prepossessions I had thus formed. Nevertheless, an obliging suggestiod on the part of my visitor opened an opportunity which could not be lost. 'Shall we hope to see you, sir, on our side the Atlantic? It is only a ten days' matter now; and your coming among us would give matter now; and your coming among us would give us pleasure. In perfect good humor, and with some jocularity of manner, though in full earnestness of meaning, I replied,—'I feel very grateful, sir, for meaning. I replied,—'I feel very grateful, sir, for your kind desire; but even were I a younger man than I am, my resolution would be this:—When your Congress shall have passed a law to emancipate your slaves, I shall think of crossing the Atlantic but not till then.' A discussion forthwith ensued which I may truly characterise, on his part, as embodying ail the cut and dry fallacies, misinforma-tions, and misrepresentations, which could be heap-ed together in any one mind, not absolutely itself involved in the horror and sin of slaveholding The Constitutional compact,—the necessity of it then, and the equal necessity now of carrying it out, Fugitive Slave Law and all,—the political danger of Fugitive Slave Law and all,—the pointest danger of disruption, and the welfare of the poor slaves in such a contingency!—the interest which Lancashire and her cotton mills have in Southern Slavery, and nicest calculations of the value of its collon wool produce, -look at home, horrible abuses in England, &c.,-violence of Abolitionists, but above all of William violence of Abolitionists, but above all of WILLIAM LLOTD GARRISON, who ought to have taken a lesson from the spirit and tone of William Ellery Channing, &c., &c., &c. I need not trouble you with my reply:—soffice it to say, that in regard to this last item in the series—the gentle Channing—the rejoinder was obvious enough, that he was far too earnest for the sare and takes police of his own city and his the ears and tastes polite of his own city and his own people, among whom he lost caste for writing as he did; that is to say, for the offence of writing as if he really meant what he wrote in behalf of the down-trodden slave. 'Pardon me, sir,' I concluded, it is not the violence but the truth with which Garrison speaks and writes, which constitutes the gravement of his offence,' My visitor thought it was now time to be moving

and my feeling was certainly one of relief, at the termination of an interview which brought me into such an unexpected cognisance of the kind of spirit by which slavery lives in America; and by which, even in its last maturity of horror, it is enabled to walk in the face of day, under the imposing sanction of the leaders of manners, the teachers of morals, and the preachers of light.

Alas, why, is it thus? And why, if faithful to ou

Alas, why is it thus? And why, it lathful to our convictions, must we look coldly on men whom we could honor for so many high attainments, and under whom ourselves and our people could otherwise so gladly sit, as gitted expounders of the oracles of God, and fervent proclaimers of the riches of Christ : re must feel, and the restraint we must put upor of America, who are not known to us previously, or from whom we are unable to gather that they come to us as sharers in the mighty struggle of their day that gigantic enormity of their country, whose characters of wickedness and shame are standing out, as they have never stood before, under the burning glance of an indignant and assumished world.

Let us see the men who throw themselves heartily into the cause of THE SLAVE. To all such our heart yearn; and to one such, at least-whose modesty e must wound by respectfully naming hun, the Re lately arrived in England—there is not a heart or hand that would not be open, in grateful and admiring regard for his published testinony against Slavery and the Fugitive Slave Law—whose right he denies, and where denies, and whose enforcement, by any compliance of his, he solemnly repudiates and abhors. It is suc men who do us honor in coming to us; and whor save their country, and place her where she ought to be placed, and where her best friends wish her to be placed, in front of the nations—with England at her side—as their EXAMPLE, BENEFACTRESS, and PRO-

As for the more tranquil and auxiliary means of arriving at the same end—disuse of the produce of slave labor, a practice long established to every available extent in my own family—it only remains to bid them God speed, as channels at least of diffusing bid them God speed, as channels at least of diffusing a right spirit and a right mind, out of which will grow an increased and increasing resolve, by all true hearts, to leave nothing undone for the extermination of the Master Sin of the world, THE SLAVE INSTITU TION of the United States of of the United States of America.

I remain, sir, your much obliged servant,

GEORGE ARMSTRONG, B. A. Clifton, September 2nd, 1852.

JOHN P. HALE-EQUAL RIGHTS.

Mrs. PRANCES D. GAGE, in a letter to the Pennsyl vania Freeman, dated at Cleveland, (Ohio,) says-

'Your paper is not devoted to Free Soilism, (though perhaps it may be to a party,) yet I think its readers will be glad to hear that the friends of Freedom, who hold the second rank in the army as opposers of bumin chattelism, are doing earnest work for the cause. I am not a non-resistant, (though pethaps not far off.) and consequently feel cheered with the present prospect of the anti-slavery cause in Ohio. Hale has been here making speeches with decidedly good effect. A dinner, (if a meal eaten at midnight may be so called in this Democratic country,) to which ladies were invited, was given him last evening. In the course of Mr. Hale's remarks on a toast, (I prefer the word semiment, he said that it was the first time he had ever been present at such a meeting, where the bottle was excluded and the 'Your paper is not devoted to Free Soilis a meeting, where the bottle was excludies admitted. Whips and Democratic ladies admitted. Whigs and Democrats were in at-tendance, and free speech was urged and acted upon, and each spoke his own mind, yet all was harmon it was a triumph, as I viewed it, in more ways to one. First, in the exclusion of strong driven one. First, in the exclusion of strong drike, second, in permitting women to mingle in their festival; third y, in inviting and treating with kindly courtesy men of opposing sentiments; and fourthly, that there was an out-spiken disapprobation of the late hours. So I hope that all will do good.

We also had a Woman's Rights, or, as it was an-

We also had a Woman's Rights, or, as it was annumed in the papers, a Freedom meeting, in the tibernacle—Dr. Nevni's church. Your humble servant give there an address, and was followed by Mrs. C. M. Sevenance in a beautiful effort. She is traily one to do nobe work for the cause, and her remarks will not be forgotten by those who histened.

The congregation was composed of people from all

parts of the State, who came in, many prompted by curiosity, no doubt, that would not have ventured at home, and from the attention and repeated expression of applause, I think they will go away with a somewhat better impression of us fanntics than that with which they came. God grant it may be seed sown in good ground, that shall take root and bring forth an hundred fold.

Politicians are struggling with mind and might to keep the people from agitation, but the undertone of society is all for freedom, and i sarnestly hope Ohio society is all for freedom, and i sarnestly hope Ohio will yet redeem herself, and speak out the earnest will yet redeem herself, and speak out the earnest conviction of her great throbbing neart for freedom.'

BOSTON, OCT. 1, 1852.

A TIMELY BERMON.

We have received in pamphlet form, and read with very great pleasure, a discourse on 'Things new and old'—being 'an Installation Sermon, by T. W. Higginson, Minister of the Worcester Free Church.' From

GEORGE THOMPSON.

An American correspondent of the Pennsylvania reeman, writing from London, says:

Freeman, writing from London, says:

C. and myself called on George Thompson, this afternoon, and presented the letters with which you kindly favored us. After an hour's very entertaining conversation, he politely accompanied us through Belgrave Square, pointing out to us the residences of the most aristocratic of the British aristocracy—all of whom are out of town at this season; and showed us through the rooms of the Reform Club, of which he is a member,—a privilege which we should not readily have obtained, but through his kindness. And here, let me correct an error concerning the

And here, let me correct an error concerning the causes of his recent defeat, which prevails even among the anti-slavery people in the United States. Though sectarianism had, undoubtedly, much to do with his rejection by the tower hamlets, the Lendon brewers had more. He was opposed by fliat entire body, and their subordinates, the licensed victualbody, and their subordinates, the licensed victualiers, a very numerous class, together with several other interests, and as he was above a resort to bribery, and was, in a great measure, indifferent to the result of the election, and his opponents were neither, his defeat was brought about by a coalition among them. Cabmen were allowed, by the opposition, a shilling for every voter they brought up to the polis to vote against him. The slavery question had little or nothing to do with the matter. His advocacy of the anti-slavery cause is certainly the last thing in the world to render him unpopular with the British nation. Abolitionism is not the vulgar thing in Europe which it is in America, and, of all countries, perhaps the least so in England.

HENRY CLAY.

35 Eccles STREET, July 24, 1852. To the Editor of the Dublin Advocate :

DEAR SIR: The popular American states DEAR SIR: The popular American statesman— Henry Clay—is dead; and now that the grave has closed over him, British and Irish journalists are lauding his memory, as if he were a man deserving the esteem and respect of mankind. He was an un-relenting enemy of his colored brethren while living; as such, impartial history will describe him. This being the case, his life should be pointed out by every friend of freedom, as a beacon to warn all men who desire to be respected in life and in death, to avoid the unjust and sinful course he pursuied. That he, or any other man who sustains 'that sum of all villanies,' as Amorion slavery was justly designated by John Wesley, can, in any true sense

designated by John Wesley, can, in any true sease of the term, he called a great statesman, I deny.—
Doubtless, Henry Clay was a man of large intellectual powers, but he used all his powers of mind and body for the perpetuation of slavery. There was no greatness exhibited here, except greatness in vilging the state our clergy do largely share the sins and errors of their congregations; not that they lead or exceed these sins. I think justice is hardly done them. In the anti-slavery movement itself, I scarcely know a greatness exhibited here, except greatness in vilging the state of t greatness exhibited here, except greatness in villainy; let the term, in that sense, be engraven on
his tomb, and it will be true in-letter and in spirit.—
Henry Clay and his confederates would sustain the
Union of the American States at any price, even at
the price of slavery. The effort is weak and childish. So sure as there is a God in heaven, who has
implanted in man a desire for freedom, and an abhorrence of slavery, so sure it is that the American
in these days such very safe game for reformers to Union will fall to pieces, and that at no distant day either, if slavery be not atterly abolished within its borders, all the efforts of her Calhouns, and her Clays, and her Wobsters, to the contrary, notwith-Clays, and her Websters, to the contrary, notwith-

Republican America, with her fustian Declaration of Independence, scowled at by three and a half millions of slaves, and, perhaps, one and a half millions more of insulted free colored men and women, growing in intelligence and a knowledge of their rights, to exist under her present relations of tyrants.

Let the simple truth be told. The time has come colored race.
On the heads of such men as Henry Clay be all

On the nears of such men as Henry City be and the infamy of such vile doings.

If the crime of making merchandise of men—of God's image upon earth—were duly reflected on, a general cry of execuation would soon rid the world of the wickedness of the deed.

Faithfully, yours, JAMES HAUGHTON.

From the New York Independent.

HENRY CLAY'S WILL. operation of this instrument is a subject of

discussion—not us to the mass of his slaves, but only as to those born after the first of January, 1850, 1. Is this clause limited in its operation to those

who were born prior to the death of the testator, when his ownership ceased? If so, the number is 2. Or does it attach to the persons of the slaves bequeathed to his family, so as to free their children at the prescribed age, in whose hands soever they

3. Does the provision attach to those who may be born of the persons to be freed, but born before their day of freedom? If so, then a female child born in

construction ?

POSTAGE AND SLAVERY. Slavery curses every thing. Nothing but vice and poverty can prospe under its sway. If the Southern States had not or Northern mechanics and merchants to cheat, and Northern freemen to tax, they would have been bankrupt long ago. Were it not for the South, we could have penny postage on letters, and papers free; but now we are taxed, every year, more than half a million of dollars at the North, to pay the deficit at the South in the postage revenue. In a rewe see that every free State except Michigan, Indi-ana, and Illinois, pays large sums over and above the expense of transportation; while every Southern State, except Delaware and Louisiana, falls in debt to the Department in equally large sums. If we have nothing to do with slavery, it has something do with us. Every letter we out into the post-office and every paper that comes through the mail, is tax ed for the support of slavery, and we are obliged to pay the tax. It curses the South with ignorance and degradation, and stretches its hand of death over our system of intercourse and dissemination of in-telligence, and burdens it with an unreasonable tax. that goes to keep alive the enervated intercourse the South, 'O miserable!'

INFORMATION WANTED. Lewis Tappan, of New York, Corresponding Secretary of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, announces that a competent person has been engaged to collect, with a view to publication in this country and England, the principal mutilations and expure them. view to publication in this country and England, the principal inglilations and expurgations of English and American publications, by American publishers, booksellers, authors. Tract and Sunday-school Societies, ecclesiastical assemblies and committees, &c., for the purpose of securing sales in the Slave States, or the favors of ecclesiastical and political parties and persons in authority, with a discussion of the principles connected with such conduct. It is believed that a full statement of these mutilations and expurgations will astonish the American people and the civilized world. Any facts bearing on this subject, will be gladly received by Mr. Tappin, and and the civilized world. Any facts, coaring on this subject, will be gladly received by Mr. Tappan, and a copy of the work, when printed, will be sent to each person who communicates authentic information. Particular references should be made to the editors, authors, publishers, &c., of the mutilated

High Price of Saces.—At an extensive sale of ne groes at Aiken, S. C., by J. C. Sproul & Co., the average price was \$305. A few sold as low as between \$700 and \$800, and some went as high as \$1300 and \$1400. The number sold was about 76.

inson, Minister of the Worcester Free Church.' Fre the following extracts, our readers can form an idea its merits as a whole. Mr. Higginson is among few preschers in this country, who, some how of other, contrive to prescrive their manhood, keep good conscience, indulge a bold utterance of their convictions, and bow down to the 'higher law,' convictions, and bow down to the 'higher law,' are rather too severe with the clergy for their shor ing, to denounce them and spere their rich parish breeze that whirls it,' they will hardly thank him fo his friendly apology in their behalf; for it amoun in fact, to the keenest irony and the severest condem-nation. That they are such weathercocks makes their criminality all the more palpable in professing to be the followers and ministers of Him who was willing to lay down his life for the truth.

When the highest officers of state venture to s publicly that Religion is an excellent thing everything but politics; there it only makes mad; it is time to grow serious; time for Religi to reproduce the experience of Paul, and inquire whether her procedutes are really mad, (most noble Pestus,) or speak the words of truth and soberness

fill.

For consider the consequences of a doctrine fattering to each man's peculiar propensities and temptations. The politician limits this disclaimer to politics, because that is his pursuit, but how easily, mulatis mulandis, is the definition made available for all! 'Religion is good in everything but politics,' declares the politician. 'Good in everything but law,' suggests the lawyer; 'Good in everything but the retail trade in dry goods,' observes the dry-goods retailer; 'In everything but blacksmith. And so on, through every trade and profession in the community; every man, with the number deference for religion in the abstract, respectfully 'signs off' from religion in behalf of cual employment. And so at last, cut off from all oc-cupations of all men, what is left in which religion is excellent? Nothing, apparently, except in sus-taining Sunday worship, and paying the salaries of the clergy while they denounce the sins of the Jews and let those of Americans alone. nd let those of Americans alone.

I rejoice to think that the picture I have drawn

one not yet realized in the New England pulpit. cannot endorse quite all the reproaches of our re-formers. All that can be fairly proved is this, that who control them. To denounce them and spar

and slaves, the idea is preposterous, the instincts of men reject it. If Justice do not soon take the helor, this proud confederation will crumble in the dust, and rivers of blood will avenge the injuries of the than he can study astronomy and believe that the sin moves round the earth. There is no person about whom I feel greater anxiety than an ingenuou young man who has been brought up to identify this dogma with religion and virtue,-to make the dogma with religion and virtue,—to make the Most High God responsible for every word which his human creatures have spoken through the Jewish and Christian Scriptures. The path of one so educated is encompassed by dangers; everything is against him, history is against his belief; science is against it, humanity is against it; the more thoughtful and earnest he is, the more sure he will be to discover it; he is launched on the ocean, clinging to a plank which may at any moment slip from him, and he has never learned to swim. I exhort him not to throw away the plank, as some would say, but keep throw away the plank, as some would say, but keep self. God is very close to him, if he only heaven is very nigh him, in his mouth and in his heart. From my so il I believe that the inspiration of the Eternal Spirit is as ready to shed glory ove Massachusetts as over Judea, when we begin lieve in it. And it is because we do not believe in it, that there is coldness and despair and an atheistic melancholy all around us in the churches.

We do not, I trust, undervalue the debt of me may be? If so, a lemale slave born in 1849 may have a son born in 1894, when she will be 45, and this son will become entitled to his freedom at 28, in 1922—if he can get it; but who will see it done? distinguish between the sacred writings.' Acknowledgments are accumulating from multitudes of religious minds, that in their experience the Bible is the aid only and not 1850 may have a child born a slave in 1874, to be free in 1899; and this child, if a female, may have a child born a slave in 1898, to be free in 1923, and so on to the end of the world. What is the true times, can be assumed as a whole and so consulted. without introducing the utmost confusion into a moral questions. It has almost come to be a proverb 'You can prove anything out of Scripture.' Then You can prove anything out of Scripture. There are, all told, not less than fifty different sects in this country, each claiming to sestain itself by the Bible, to the exclusion of all others. And in all great moral questions, as War, Slavery, Temperance, Capital Punishment, it is unquestionably far easier to decide what is or is not right, than to ascertain what is or is not Scriptural. And worse than this i from childhood, in a manner so constrained and un-natural, that one half its beauties are veiled from us, and reserved for a generation that shall read it without artificial light. negro mit tada a

The Orthodox Clergy were right in saying that the religious organizations had the first claim on all moral reforms—but they forget to add, that all claims become legally invalid, by too long disuse. I suppose that our most ultra reformers would be glad to wake up some morning and find their occupation gone—find that the religious bodies had suddenly expanded so as to embrace it. It should be so Religion, says the Italian reference Mazzini, ha presided over all the great revolutions of humanity and it should be the same with the reforms which and it should be the same with the reforms which are condensed revolutions, or rather afford the quiand it should be the same with the reforms which are condensed revolutions, or rather afford the quiet vaccination which averts the disorder. Religious institutions should accept the duty, and save it from worse hands. We need the church as an antidote to the politicians. Here are questions to afise—Temperance Laws. Woman's Rights, Land Reform, Ten Hour Bills, the system-of Punishments, the Manufacturing system, which fills some of our towns with stout Irishmen, who live helplessly on the labor of their children ten years old, working thirtien hours a day—the whole problem of Associated Labor, which we must inevitably meet and settle—and above all, the great cloud of Slavery, the one immediate storm which calls all hearts to endure it;—all these are before us. All these questions involve moral principles: where are these principles to be adjusted, if not here? It may be a question whether Slavery, for instance should be discussed out of the churches (of which I hold the affirmative, but there can be no reasonable question that it should be constantly discussed within them. We cannot trust a thing so sacred to the lobbies of the State House only. Legislative bodies meet merely to organize the reveries of the thoughtful and conscientious. Is a right state of society, the theme of the pulpit during every summer should predict the matter of next winter's legislation. Why do you

THE PISHERY QUESTION. LONDON, September, 1852.

DEAR GARRISON—There will be no war arising out of

the fishery question; our aristocracy don't feel them selves firm enough in the saddle to encounter you

hough the will is strong. Your democratic institu are their aversion : they would be their terror, if it wer not that you cherish slavery; but that dimir your moral influence much with the people. Whils that lasts, you have but a negative influence with them Our aristocracy know that their power was founded in feudalism, and that commerce has driven out from the people the feudal spirit; that the fruits of com merce are democratic in their tendency; there is mu-tuality in it, but individuality only in feudalism, all graph companies, banks and banking, are but advance centred in the lord. In commerce, the centre of inter-est is circulatory, it is diffusive; its tendency is to pro-discover how best to distribute wealth, as we have mote the interests of men. Feudalism goes upwards to a man, and dries and becomes arid ere it reaches the chief. . Commerce goes round the circumference, and enlarges. Commerce has, during the last fifty years wonderfully enlarged the ledgers of the two countries and if you talk about war, the dollar interest becomes serious, and they carry home, mentally, their ledgers to sleep upon. They know that war will cut up their balances, that the great will become little, and the little ones less; and commerce failing, the feudal lords have now no means of raising the national exinto action, and that they will visit upon foolish statesmen their just indignation. Public opinion is now their caps, and think that wisdom is necessarily found we had no apprehension as to what his course would title very often heralds a fool. The people of England abolition of slavery. The spirit which had enabled given portion of the ocean, or of the fish of the sea; advantage of supplying the stores, tackle, and wants of to be trusted who comes to us from England, what without carrying his wants with him, and he cannot that men carry benefits with them to each other. In proportion as knowledge diffuses itself, each man inknowledge increases, his aspiration and his circle of become variously increased; and he that would other wise vegetate, grow encrusted with prejudices, and become barren, becomes by travel active, buoyant in difference to the world is just the difference there is health and fruitfulness, the other produces disease and

All this is seen, in lesser or greater clearness, by tractions are beginning to cluster. the people here. They now export to and import from you to an extent more largely than to all the nations of Europe, and very large portions of the land that formerly belonged to our aristocracy has now passed into the hands of those who have grown rich by commerce; and our aristocracy again have been marrying into commercial families, the heads of which families have had aristocratic aspirations, and have married their daughters for a title, but have nevertheless carried with them some of the influence which riches and the cause of those riches ever carry with them. These are in the Barings, the Morrisons, the Arkwrights, the Wigrams, the Lloyds, and the Glynns; and the large railway interests carry up with them and influence slowly, but very slowly, changing the feudal lords. It is beginning to be noticed now, that there is not a single peer who can trace his lineal descent from William the Conqueror. Nature is very democratic. It is a saying here, which those who notice transitions see to be realized, that the first generation acquires, the second enjoys, the third spends, and the fourth goes to work again. The ascent of these commercial lords into the clouds of feudalism is diminishing very rapidly that feeling of reverence for mere ancestry which used to be felt prior to your emancipation from England, and your union into a shown what the institution of democracy can do, himself-that he grows quicker when left unrestrained by despots; and if you look through your patent office at he inventive power of your people, you will see how fruitful is mind in calling method to its aid, and making science subserve the wants of man. Feudalism is going with us. Men are beginning to see that the aristocracy have robbed the crown of all its lands and income, saddled its maintenance upon the people, and made it a first class pauper, dependent upon the taxes, that is, upon the labor of the people from whence the taxes are raised; shared all the patronage of the government, of the army, navy, ordnance; colonies abounding with places for their progeny for governors, who were always chosen from military men, and generally on accout of their family influence. Then that the Church, that is, the right to take a tenth of the produce of the kingdom from the people, was also kept and shared amongst them, and the work done by curators; that in short the land as well as the crown lands, the loaves and fishes in Church and in State, were seized upon and shared among them; and mirtial law, the press-gang, and the laborious military service, the lash and 6d. a day, (now a shilling,) were reserved for the people. All this is now seen through, and the system is offensive in their nostrils.

Up to the time of the American revolutionary war this state of things had gone on ; the people suffered under it, suffered by it, and through it, but they perceived not its causes; and the priests were cunning enough to keep them in catechism and ignorance, and to teach them to do their duty in that state of life to which (so taught the priest) it had pleased God to call hem; but which in truth was the state to which it had pleased the priest to guide them. Our people then were like your slaves now, unable to perceive the value of knowledge; and they could be made, that is, our people could be made, by very little management, to shout, . Church and King forever, -- for the priests have always been subtle enough to use the once were the most violent pro-slavery men were crown as a peg upon which to hang their own cloaks, among my hearers, and listened to my remarks in and to cover their own interests.

Well, we shall have no war, for our people are no sining knowledge of the causes which have kept down their interests, and are diverging from their we have heretofore used is too small for the increascourses of thought and action on which it had pleased ing audience. I wish to have a few words, in my the priests to guide them. So your slaves are begin- next, on the infamous platforms of the Whig and Dem ning to know the North Star, and by the aid of the peratic parties, especially on their insolent announceunderground railway to reach the land of personal ment of their intention to put down freedom of specliberty. We, that is, the people here, are beginning to see that war is the road to slavery, that it is destructive of the interests of the people, that whatever is destroyed they must labor to restore, that rich men do
not restore any thing; they float upon the stream of capital, do nothing but lend the symbols of labor to this part of the country. If my health continues good the restorer, and are paid the interest for more sym- I think I shall turn anti-slavery lecturer myself, as bols to put the work in action. The people see that the land is the grand possession, which being sold or given to individuals by the crown, that those individuals and the county of the county. I know I could get heaters—respectful hearers; but I feel as if given to individuals by the crown, that those individua-

science of society will then be studied; it is the scio the illustration of which all other sciences

The great purpos of being is to win happiness. Hapiness cannot be in a state of issolution. In that state nan is a mere brute on two legs; not even a barbariar out a beast with a power of walking upright. He ha gregarious tendencise. When brought together, the egrees, and perceive gradually; that the arts nex come, and science after them, and government and so cial rules slowly evolve. In our day, laws and insti tutions, and the art of uniting to accomplish socia purposes, is rapidly developing. Our railroads, tele discover how best to distribute wealth, as we have ow largely discovered how to create wealth in abus dance for all, if rightly distributed. Yours, truly, EDWARD SEARCH. AN ENTICING LETTER.

During the extreme heat of the summer, our bodil

relaxation for a time, though we knew not how to absent from our post. Among the many kind invi tations that were extended to us, in various quarters, penditure after the rate to which it is now needed; was the following from our respected friend Joseph and they know that the people are sufficiently enlightened to trace effects to causes; nay, that they can anprincipalities, and powers, and spiritual wickedness in
ticipate some effects before their causes are brought high places,' in the old world, has chosen the great West as the place of his habitation and the theatre of his labors in the cause of universal liberty. On hearbecoming more powerful, and men do not throw up ing that he contemplated removing to this country. under a coronet; they have learned to know that a be in regard to the great American ' agitation ' for the see that it is abourd to quarrel about a few acres of him, in his own land, to stand by the side of the land covered with water, and that there is no good perishing class, to arraign and give battle to British reason for meeting out to any nation in particular, any oppression, to grapple with religious bigotry and superstition, and to give a full and hold utterance to it is equally given by God to all; and every nation all his convictions of truth and duty, whether perthat can make it worth its while to send to a place taining to the Church or the State, we felt confident where fish abound, is entitled to fish. That instion would cause him to stand erect on the soil of America. which is nearest to the locus in quo would have the Nor have we been at all disappointed. But no man is the men on its const. Man never goes to a spot ever his anti-slavery professions, who has not espoused the cause of struggling reform on his own side of the carry all the supplies which the ever-occurring inci- Atlantic; nor can any American be relied upon in a dents of travel and of humanity call for. Hence it is foreign land, who refuses to be identified with the anti-slavery movement at home.

It will be readily seen that the letter we give reases his own individual independence; but as that was not written for the public eye; but we hope to be pardoned by its large-hearted author, for taking activity enlarge, and the motives which influence him the liberty to print it. Was ever a more cordial invitation extended by one friend to another, than is contained in it? Was ever one made more quaintly or more enticingly? Happily, we began to mend soon spirit, and applies his energies in those ways which after receiving it, and so we took 'the will for the suit his temperament and his knowledge; and the deed, as gratefully as though we had realized all the pleasure and all the benefit set forth in the letter. We between flowing and stagnant water; the one carries assure our friend Barker that we shall gladly avail ourself of the earliest convenient opportunity to visit him in his Western home, around which so many at-

Near MILLWOOD, Knox Co, Ohio, ?

Aug. 16, 1852.

My Dear Friend: I understand that you are unvell, in consequence of overmuch mental exertion and excitement ; and I write this to request you to come to our house here to rest yourself, and recruit you energies. We will all contribute as much as we can towards your comfort while you are here; and we will not teaze you in any way. We will neither ask you to lecture in public, nor compel you to talk in private. We will neither keep you in solitude, nor tire you with company; but leave you as free as you soul can wish to be. And I do not believe there is in America a better spot for an overworked moralist than this of ours. It is perfectly healthy. We have neither ague nor fever, nor any other local disease .-And the country around is open and pleasant, with abundance of hills and rocks, and of rivers and runs, of ravines and caves, at a short distance. And you shall have plenty of fruit, such as the country and th season will yield, and abundance of fresh roots an vegetables. If you want animal food, you shall have chickens, ducks, or pork, and, perhaps, a supply of squirrels, pigeons and quails. Eggs, milk, butter and cream, custards and corn cakes, you shall have federalism of people. Your subsequent growth has in abundance, and gallons and tub-fulls of good cold water. And you shall have a horse and a saddle, or and that men were made to grow in a free soil, and a pair of horses and a wagon, to ride about the neigh were not made for princes; that man is equal to ruling borhood, and see the country and its inhabitants. We himself; at all events, that he is better able to rule can promise you as arrant negro-haters and as true himself than princes are to rule for him-that he and loying abolitionists as you will find in any State we will furnish you with a spade or a mattock, an age or a hoe, a slasher or a soythe. If you wish for mu-ic, you shall have the piano or the accordion, the fiddle or the voice. On Sunday, you can have sermons, hymns and prayers, and on the week-days. laughter, songs and dancing. If you wish to read, we will supply you with books; and if you wish to write you shall have pen, ink and paper. We have but very small house, but you shall have as much room as we can spare you, both by day and by night. We have one room, outside the house, which is very large, and excellently adapted for an invalid. It has a lofty roof, and a rich and magnificent ceiling. Walls it has none; for the roof is semi-spherical, and comes down to the ground. It is hung with splendid lamps, which give a light as rich and beautiful as that of sun and moon and stars. And we frequently have it hung with the most gorgeous drapery. The place is car peted with green, inlaid and embossed with flowers, and shrubs and trees. It is excellently ventilated and well watered. In this room, we should wish you to spend most of your time through the day, and at night we will put you in a smaller room that open into it. We want you to be here before the cold weather comes on, and before the fields and the wood are bare. The country will be beautiful in August and September. In October, the trees will cast their leaves, the weather will begin to be cold, and the roads will begin to be muddy.

The anti-slavery cause is making progress, I be lieve, hereabouts. One thing is certain, the opponents of the cause are not so forward to ridicule o oppose it as they were, while the friends of the cause wax bolder. I have been delivering some lecture here, since I returned from the East, which have bee exceedingly well attended, and, in every lecture, have given my views and expressed my feelings or slavery and the Fugitive Slave Law. Persons that quietness, and encouraged me to continue my lec tures. I lecture once a fortnight. The next lecture will have to be delivered in the grove; the building and freedom of the press. I wish we could have als alternately become the masters of the people; and country, would be likely to do more good. However, when slavery shall be abolished, and serfdom shall be till another lecturer appears, I think I shall arrange the lowest scale of being in the United States, then will commence the upward and onward movement as I can do myself. I have felt more happy with respect to the land, and who shall possess it, and how. The to the anti-slavery cause since I attended your Con-

vention in May last. I used to fear that you bet in yet got hold of the public mind—that you wis, is great extent, talking and writing to the wind; or your balls fell short of the enemy's rank, told dis execution; that your enemies did not care made execution; that your ensures one not care made you; that they despised rather than feared you you; that they despised as a petry annotance than a regarded you rather as a petry annotance than a terrible enemy. My visit to Boston showed as a terrible enemy. My visit to postern snowed her by error. It revealed to me the pleasing fact the sh litionism is a proper to the syrants as well as to see tionists are a territion of the state of the serves tert tour in the endrenes and the poster pe-ties; that your balls are doing exceution at the ties; that your parties than despised by you are anything rather than despised by you app nents. I returned from the Convention with a lay heart, in this respect. I would not have massing meeting for a great deal. I would not part six to happy effects of the meeting on my own sod in

tic] had been present. It would have filed his rio

large sum.

I wish our friend -

especially so with respect to abolitionism. He laws especially so with respect to accommand he has the cause with all his heart. He regards it streets as the best men living. He would give his lie, I he lieve—he would count his property as a trde, it is could thereby give them the victory over their esmies. Hatred of oppression, love of liberty. for intellectual and moral excellence, siminfor of fidelity and courage, are the mightiest coment is in soul. But he has only little nore. He leek with respect to abolitionism, as if truth were week, as respect to a rong; as if the powers arrayed in some of slavery were too many and too mighty to be re-come. He feels as if the abolitionists were laborar, not with any hope of success in their undertaken. but simply because conscience, homanity, to use them to labor. If he had been with me at yoursniversaries, he would have seen and felt that the true of freedom in this land has life and vigor in it; an the abolitionists are toiling in hope; that they as only look for success, but see it; that they not only hope for victory in the future, but are conquering now. He would have seen and felt that the pornow. He would have seen and left that the pow-er of the slaveholding seets and politicians is not to great as its outward show would lead the mere aslooker to believe. He would have seen and felt the the parties arrayed against the advocates of brokes were full of fear and auxiety; that they had a semile consciousness of insecurity; that they felt they were losing ground, and must, in the end, be carried ray as with a flood. And what a rapturous effect the discovery would have had on his large and long soul! It would have sweetened the whole carrent of his future thoughts. It would have brightened the shadowy hues of his inner life for ever. He would have felt the spirit of prophecy come upon him at in private, if not in public, he would have just in any hopeful and gladsome exultations. * * * Yours, very affectionately,

JOSEPH BARKER Wm. Lloyd Garrison.

THE MEMORABLE DAY.

To-day is the anniversary of the memorable mem be duly commemorated in that city by the friend to impartial liberty. The Editor of the Liberty is gone to participate in its proceedings. Here is no thing 'rich ' from the Syracuse Star :-

MORE SEDITON .- The Abolition organ in this ch published a call yesterday for a 'fgrn Rescubbration on the 1st of October next. The memor negro 'bell-ringer, Chandall, is undoubled to writer. We suppose that the celebration is to bell at the 'Jerry Block,' as it is ealled, alias 'When Block. The call glories in open resistance, safts by mob violence, of the laws of the land. We simi like to know how many of the law-abiding persis citizens of Syracuse are readyto sanction such rislams to the execution of a law of Congress, based positions of their country. Here is a fed traction commended and proposed to be celebrated a which a band of ruffiants, fanaries, rowdies and negations. which a band of ruffians, tanaires, rowns an armet in riotous assemblage, in the night time, as guns, stones, bars of iron, and other missic, to set the officers of the law, who were percently a legally performing their sworn duty!

These officers of the law are by this article and

kidnappers." Ah! have the signers of the wa Marshall Allen as a kidaupper for the part he as on soon forgotten their wicked attempt to see Marshall Allen as a kidaupper for the part he as on the occasion they propose to celebrate its they already forgotten Judge Marna's decisor a scathing rebuke on that subject?

Let those who undertook to break up the law its the contractions of our citizens, assembled last wind.

order meeting of our citizens, assembled last wine wipe out the stain of that diagraceful meb, join male and female fanaties and indiels who seek as commemorate mob violevce. It will be in charge commemorate mob violevee. It will be it coarse but for the sake of good morals, of our god ass a city, and of every thing sacred, let me see a their country, and feel bound to sustain the land, the land, discountenance this effort to justify sed!

atrocious outrage.

An attempt was made to induce us for as publish the seditious call as an advertisement, by appurned the bribe as we would spura he erest Satan. Treason, in whatever shape it my my us, so long stream. shall have no countenance from us, so long sen is ours, though the gold of Ophir be laid at sur-

in compensation.

We are not surprised to find the leaders in the We are not surprised to find the least and find Woman's Rights Convention the head and find this movement. Birds of a feather flock head The time will come when all such four bards of looked upon as harpies—as disturbers of the par-and only fit to be caged in some bedian or splant

WHY NOT VOTE?

BLOOMPIELD, (Me.,) Sept 22 182 FRIEND GARRISON: I have been intendistal time to write you a few lines, by way of inquithave oeen taking your paper since last spring, of of experiment, and like it pretty well; but els want to know is this, viz: Why you (Gariet don't vote? I will anticipate a little. I under you say, the U. S. Constitution is pro-siarer. it; and if you vote, it will imply that you will office; if so, you must swear to support said Case tution, which I suppose you will not do. Bat instrument provides for its amendment; and fars I don't see how you can reach the troube an

kind of season, without voting. Now, a few words about your Cornville, (Me.) He ways he attended a Consti in Skowhegan, to nominate State officers; k rai few remarks, and said something about a temperal meeting; but I neither saw nor heard my these bolt.' Now, we were discussing about solut Maine Law men, and Gov. Hubbard in parish.

He says, 'It was proved, on the spot, that Got drinks now-a-days.' Such is not the fat, by been accused, but it has not been proved.

Now, please insert this, and answer it in your for I want to see your answer, so that I cm make my mind about continuing the Liberator. Their paid for is most out.

Meaning no offence to the writer of think a short horse is soon curried. The reson we do not, as abolitionists, rote is, because we consistently or innocently awear to uphoid a galacter. very Constitution-exactly as he states other reason is needed, or what better ess i given? But the Constitution provides for is ment. True-but it is to be obeyed, is it set it is amended. Now we camed aboy it we may disobey it-hence, we are precluded, by a more sity, from voting under it. It is not a quadratime, but a matter of principle. Let the dead." 'No union with alareholders. "By METER'S UNIVERSEUR, No. VI. The pro-

ber contains representations of the Roman, in Segovia, Spain; Chamouni Village sain; Switzerland; Chamouni Village as the Switzerland; Civita Castellana, Italy; and the order of Illock, Hungary, Israel letter press descriptions accompany the plant is ding & Co., General Agenta. WHOLL TE ANTI-S SALLIE HOL

gladness. He is naturally rather despondent, Bala es of this noble their hearts a welcome her, unpopular as the is object the lit bondage of more but the woes and d in her heart, work of her sy that, in my han Saille Holl I was sorry no he cause among scularly our not Phillips, Quincy nore favorable f an now; the annot last for ex

> Woodlee, Sep REV.

FRIEND GARR

aken up his res

urage.

gularly to the conversation will town, I am free ow does Mr. C ou? Is he out ouching anti-si In view of th ion and contro haracter, I he r readers. The Baptist rhat conspicuo he anti-alavery ization, in pews were Christianity s set at defi ad also all w hem, from put hip! And th

may think I as here give a con have in my pos 'To have an his heirs and tions, and not or and assigns, as thereof, to be conser come into po Such was th more unch opery, while Calvinistic o uch a spirit.

fuch pro-sla In 1842, in have not sin one in the communicate
Colver of Bo
that time, th
regard to the
with you on th reatment of to me. But, n much for his as his Baptist bre Israel. Hard!

Baptists, but t reading in the Colver's sayin tion, among with Eider D I addressed A addressed ter, giving a ter, giving a laphist church this letter, M this letter, M ly sympathiz ly sympathiz severe, saying severe, saying

I sincerely afford any as-the amazing church. But cause is destri Such was respect him for respect him for the above ma the above ma the above ma the question he came amount for a such a came and most radical most radical most radical most reducation of his some of his recordly has recordly has recordly an interesting many amount of the came of t

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10 Sept. 22, 1852. intending a lon intending a los

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out a temperate red any a thunder about woting for it in your next hat I can make a rate. The fact; he has red. The fact; he has red. The time S. D. SHORI. The reason who would be red. The present next had been belonger to the dead barholders. The present next red.

EL ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION IN NEW BEDPORD.

SHUE HOLLIT AND STEPREN S. FOSTER. The last just held a very interesting and success of lare just held a very inverceding and successful of ani-slavery meetings in Liberty Hall. On the receing, the 24th, Miss Holley delivered an is Cascert Hall. She spoke again in the aftermain Concert and Stephen S. Foster was also come on Sunday. Stephen S. Foster was also chard did, as usual, valiant service for the cause. and and did, as usual, success service for the caus of conducte. His periods came down like and configure. This periods came down like beamers, and dashed in pieces the flimsy fab-ing beamers, and dashed in pieces the flimsy fab-applical sub-slavery. I think his speeches gave st deplaced and savery. A trains his speeches gave activation to the friends of the cause, and made marketing appropriate minds of the large autors are heard him. The evening session on Sunheld till 10 1-2 o'clock.

as her shall I speak of Miss Holley, and do her Although an old anti-slavery man, she touchagrhest as with the spear of Ithuriel, and roused and new vigor for the sacred cause. ber me who heard her seemed to be influenced per set who heard ner seemed to be influenced at the spirit and power of her divine mission. Unadde spirit and power of our dayine mustion. Unhe is spearer as manufactural power over her hearled in almost supering the power over her hearst price touching, and yet strong and piercing as send of an angel's trumpet, striving to arouse a series wild. We trust that all who listened to the are of truth, beauty and piety that fell from the and at train, needly such a few that felt from the and hearts as precious gifts. She is a most valuand hears as presents at the Anti-Slavery Society, and the me adjustion to the Manager street of Society, and the stricture her, and make her way as easy as possit is no small thing for a woman of refinement in it is no small tilling for a woman of refinemen at smithity, like Miss Holley, to leave her home al picth into the world an advocate of a cause so alphata me the worst an advocate of a cause so shed the liberation from worse than Egyptian mare of more than three millions of human beings; in the wars and miseries of the slave have so soundgin ber heart, that she has most bravely engaged in is sort of her divine mission. I do not hesitate to arths, in my opinion, no anti-slavery lecturer at the sent time is doing more for the cause of the slave in Salle Holley. I sus sorry not to see more of the stanch friends o

struct among the lecturers on this occasion-par marly our noble pioneer, and his noble condjutors has Quincy, Pillsbury, &c. The time was never m brorable for anti-slavery effort in New Bedford is now; the two old political parties are splitting apares here as elsewhere; they talk largely and hatarely, but their destiny is scaled. Treachery must last for ever, and the day of their doom is close gand Let the abolitionists thank God and take DANIEL RICKETSON. muraje.

Woodlee, Sept. 27, 1852.

REV. NATHANIEL COLVER: South Abington, Sept. 4th, 1852.

Farry Gazation - You are probably aware that the Rev. Nathaniel Colver, late of your city, has the up his residence in this place, and now preaches regularly to the Baptist church and society here. In currention with anti-slavery friends, in and out of ten, I am frequently asked the question- Well, her does Mr. Colver succeed since he came among yn? Is he outspoken and bold before his people, turbing anti-slavery and other reforms? lavies of these inquiries, and my former connec

tin and controversy with the Baptist church here ad Mr. Coiver's noted anti-slavery and Free Soil character, I have thought that a communication, backing these matters, may not be uninteresting to The Baptist church in South Abington was some

what conspicuous, in former days, for its hostility to the sati-slavery cause and its advocates. At its or faintion, in 1822, and as late as the year 1836, deeds pres were given to purchasers, by order of the thursh and society, wherein the very first principles of Christianity were annulled, and its plainest teach be set at defiance, in excluding all colored persons and also all white persons who sympathized with them, from purchasing pews in their house of worsin! And this forever! Lest some good Baptist may think I am misrepresenting the church, I will here give a copy of the deeds, one of which I now

'To have and to hold the same to the said habers and assigns, FOREVER, Upon express condi-tion, and not otherwise, that the said habers is heirs and cougns, shall not suffer the said perc, or any part theref, to be conveyed to, or occupied by, or in any man-ter one take most suffer. SE ANY CAR CLASSED WITH HIM OF THEM, and that the besse is to be a Calvinistic Baptist meeting-house ron-

Such was the precise lunguage used-can any thing be more unchristian ? Talk not to me of the sina of Popers, while the Protestant church is guilty of such shameful conduct. Well did they call the house a Carmistic one; for Christianity loathes and abhors such a spirit. I presume no pews are now deeded in the maner, thanks to the anti-slavery agitation. Mach pro-stavery feeling, however, yet remains in the

la 1812, in view of its pro-slavery character and pation, I was led to withdraw from it -a step which I have not some regretted. At that time, I knew of an one in the Baptist ranks to whom I felt free to examinicate my feelings, more than to Rev. Mr. Care of Boston. I very well knew, however, at the time, that he was not what he should be, in aged to the anti-slavery movement. His discussion was jou on the non-resistance question, and also his trainent of you while in England, and his position is relation to primitive abolition, was all well known b ne. But, nevertheless, he did at that sime suffer anti-shivery doctrines, from is Sapist brethren. He was to them a troubler in lene. Hardly a convention could be held by the Biplies, but their peace was more or less disturbed by lell recollect the deep interest I then took of radia in the 'Christian Reflector,' the account of Mr Coler styings and doings, on the anti-slavery queston, along his Baptist brethren. His discussion van Eder Davis was certainly praiseworthy.

I aldressed to Mr. Colver, at that time, a long lette, giring an account of my proceedings with the heptst shurch here, and their pro-slavery action. To tas letter, Mr. Colver very kindly replied. He deepy sympathized with me, and exhorted me to per-He spoke, also, of the pro-slavery character of the da it was in approval of my course, and toolemnatory of the church, permit me to give thort extract ; -

I sincerely sympathize with you, and would gladly and any assistance in my power towards dispelling the anating darkness which seems to enshroud that there. But work on, in the spirit of the Lord; our mass is done in the control of the Lord; destined to triumph in due time. Such was Mr. Colver's letter to me-I shall ever

respect him for it. Little did he think when he wrote he the above, that he should ever become paster of

The question now arises, how has Mr. Colver, since he tame among us, sustained himself as a Christian minister and reformer? Un Fast day he preached to his people one of th

host radical sermons to which they ever listened. I Ed hot hear it, but was informed that it cut ther the root and branch. I have heard him myself, in to the sermons, preach to them the true gospel to the sermons, preach to them the true gospel to the sermons are passer heard before. He recently been on a tour in Canada, among the biagoes, &c. Since his return, he has given quite a interesting account of his journey. He spoke of

meeting Samuel J. May, and told his people he supposed they all knew who he was. 'If you do not, said he, 'it is time you did.' He has given two lectures here solely on the temperance question, since he came among us, but no lecture has he devoted wholly to anti-slavery or Free Soil. Most of his labors, however, are devoted to preaching the gospel of the Baptist denomination, which is much more sectarian than reformatory. We must have a religion more vital—one that holds not in its embrace human beings as chattels, as the American Baptist church is now doing. Upwards of one hundred thousand persons are now held as slaves by that church.

Mr. Colver is not what he should be, but I consider him far in advance of his church; and I cannot but hope he will do good here, in bringing them to a more healthy state, as it respects their duty to humanity and the reforms of the day.

Very truly yours, H. H. BRIGHAM.

THE LITTLE TRACT.

A slaveholder in Alabama, who had almost became A slaveholder in Alabama, who had almost became a disbeliever in the Christian religion, had a little son return delighted from school, with a prize which his teacher had given him. The father called his happy child to his side to examine his gift. It was a tract. For a moment, he looked at it, and then resolved he would read it. Its perusal led him to reflection, and then to his conversion to the religion of Jeaus. In looking at his slaves, he felt that he had no right to retain them longer in hondage; and at once formed the noble resolution of liberating them. True to his principles, he falters not; but, with trust in God for his future necessities, he removes with them to Kentucky, (not being able to liberate them in Alabama,) and there, after much instruction and kindest care over them, he makes them free. His property, which wholly jeon-sisted in his slaves, was estimated at a hundred thousand dollars. At once he sacrificed it all, and became poor for conscience sake. For years he was became poor for conscience' sake. For years he was ridiculed by the name of 'abolitionist,' but it moved him not from his purpose. He has been mobbed and insulted, even in the free States, yet never did he dodge a single missile hurled at him.

The decided Christian, the great philanthropist, the uncompromising abolitionist, we now see in him, all the fruits of that little tract! What a blessing followed that teacher's gift ! Who can tell all the happy influences arising from that one Christian act? In the morning sow thy seed, and in the evening withhold not thy hand; for thou knowest not which may profit, this or that, or that they both be alike good." ANGELINA J. KNOX.

Hyannis, Sept. 1852.

THE FREE DEMOCRACY.

PLYMOUTH, Sept. 24, 1852.

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON:

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON:

I have just finished reading the resolutions passed at the Free Democratic State Convention : and I have noticed, with hopeful feelings, that they have omitted to declare that they have no desire, and do not mean to labor for the overthrow of slavery in the Southern States. Last year, you will recollect, at every Free Soil Convention, a resolution was adopted to this effeet: Resolved, that we have no desire to meddle with the domestic institutions of the States south of Mason & Dixon's line. This year, I repeat, no such declaration has been made. I cannot but view this omission as a cause of great rejoicing. Although a non-voter, (and determined to continue such, until a radical change takes place,) still, I do believe that large number of the members of the Free Democratic party are in earnest, and live in the hope that, at some future day, they can strike a blow which will lay the monster-Slavery-low. Others, I am sorry to believe, do not set with the sincerity that one would naturally expect in a holy cause. This only proves the necessity of the abolitionists redoubling their efforts, in order the sooner to win all men to the sacred cause of immediate and unconditional emanci-

Allow me to express an opinion to the Free Demo crats, through the medium of the Liberator. It is this: If you (Free Democrats) would be up and agitating with all your might, and keep agitating from now till election - every speaker of yours on the stump - you could elect your worthy and popular candidate-Horace Mann-by an overwhelming majority. Try it, and commence immediately. Is not the object to be accomplished, worthy of great efforts and labor?

Yours, for increasing exertions, W. H. R.

Population of the United States-Past and Future.-William Darby has communicated to the National Inthe United States, according to the several hitherto taken, with the probable aggregate at each decennial numbering during the next century—viz.:

TABLE I .- Population of the United States, as record-

de by the Dec	ennial Census	, 1790 to 1850, in
1790		3,929,872
1800	o mind with	5,305,952
1810	STATE OF STREET	-7,239,814
1820		9,638,131
1830		12,866,920
1840	To the Park Harry	17,063,353
1850	Life Brown Police	23,144,126

Tanke II.—Prospective View of the Population of the United States from 1860 to 1950, inclusive, on the

I, very nearly:	decenmany, as four
1860	30,958,000
1870	41,145,000
1880	54,859,000
1890	73,144,000
1900	97,525,000
1910	120.034,000
1920	160,045,000
1930	213,360,000
1940	284,480,000
1950	379,307,000

THE NATIONS.

E 190 ONDE PART THAT THE	Acres.	Population
The area of the United	2,081,759,000	23,267,498
Of China,	830,829,000	460,000,000
Of France,	130,391,000	40,000,000
Of England and Wales,	37,000,000	17,500,000
Of Ireland,	20,400,000	8,000,00

Congressional Appropriations.—The following table

propriation bills passed by Congress at its	recent ses-
sion :	
Civil and diplomatic,	\$8,038,000
Foreign Mail Steamers,	1,940,000
River and Harbor Improvements,	1,940,000
Army Appropriations,	8,938,00
Naval **	8,752,00
Post office transportations, &c.,	7,557,00
Indian Appropriations,	2,026,00
Deficiencies, per act July, 1852,	4,500,00
Permanent and indefinite Appropriations	(5-5574) / Z
for payment of Interest, execution of	
Treaties, &c.,	4,500,00

Total, \$47,171,349 Suffrage in England.—The London Herald compiles from the returns of the late election in England, the following sum total of the votes cast:—

133,231 Conservative votes, Whig Radical votes,

Total, the same Senden 261,975

The Atlantic Stoomers.—The statement relative to the business of the Collins and Cunard lines of ocean steamers shows that, during the year 1851, there were carried by the former line, 4155 passengers, and by the latter, 4118. The average length of western passages performed by the Collins line was 10 days 21 hours and 10 minutes; of the Cunard, 11 days, 4 hours, and 13 minutes. The amount of Custom House duties paid by the former was \$2,122,537.56; by the latter, \$2,829,001.31.

EF Dr. Beman of Troy remarked in a sermon, lately, that if Pranklin tamed the lightning, Professor Morse taught if the English language.

The National End numbers 20 000 subscribers. Its friends take an active personal interest in its circulation. Individuals canyass whole townships—procuring names and advance payment. One of these says, 'I send you \$27 and 46 names for the Era.' Another: 'I enclose \$18 for 46 new subscribers.' Another: 'After a little exertion, I have succeeded in getting 30 new subscribers to the Era.' Another sends \$5, another \$3, and thus within a few weeks have three thousand new subscribers been added to the list.

This is the way to do it. Let the friends of the Sandard, the Liberator, the Freeman, and the Bugle, imitate this example, and they may all be placed beyond embarrassment, and made remunerative to the associations which now in part carry them as dead weights.

Nucleus of a Liberate —At a support given to John P.

tions which now in part carry them as dead weights.

Nucleus of a Library.—At a supper given to John P. Haie, at Cleveland, Ohio, he related, as a fact for the encouragement of young men, that, a few days before, he was in Boston, and was introduced into a large room so filled with books, that there was not vacant room enough for a 'New England Primer.' A lady asked him if he would like to see the 'nucleus' of the library. He replied yes. She showed him a Latin dictionary, purchased by the owner when a boy, with money obtained by the sale of blue berries. The owner was the son of a farmer, and commenced his library in that way. He is now familiar with the languages of the past and present, a man of thought, and that man is Theodore Parker.

feelings when they troo on the free sol of Canada. In platforms of both parties seem to be of but little account in this village, as Whigs, Democrats and Free Democrats joined heartily in expressing their sympathies for the flying bondmen. The underground rail-road is in fine working order; rarely does a collision road is in the working order; rarely does a consist occur—and once on the track, passengers are sent through between sun and sun.—Corning Journal.

The Empire City has arrived at New Orleans with advices from Havana to the 19th. Arrests were being made daily throughout the Island, of parties supposed to be connected with the fillibusters. A ouncil of war was to be held, on the 23d, for th trial of the eleven prisoners concerned in the publica-tion of the Voice of the People. The government had received intelligence that 1200 stand of arms had been landed near Cienfuegos, and that 200 had been seized by the military authorities in the vicinity. The remainder were carried to the mountains and secreted by the country people. All American papers, with-out exception, are prohibited, and spies swarm in every direction. The Captain-General had stationed troops in all parts of the Island, and was making vig-orous exertions to suppress the least attempt at insur-

Kidnapping.—According to the Cincinnati Gazette, the practice of kidnapping free negroes is becoming quite common in that city. An attempt was made recently by two fellows from Kentucky to kidnap a free colored boy, the son of Rev. Mr. Williams, a worthy Baptist clergyman of that city. The boy was seized, and without the aid of any papers, legal or illegal, committed to the watch house. A clerk who saw the outrage, informed a lawyer, who obtained a writ of habeas corpus, which so alarmed the kidnappers that they abandaned their prey. The Gazette has been informed of more than a dozen attempts at kidbeen informed of more than a dozen attempts at kid-napping in that city within three months. In one instance an offer of \$250 in gold was made to a policeman, to aid in capturing a stout colored man, against whom the captors acknowledged that they had no

the transmission of printed matter through the mails went into operation on the 30th of September. No more than one cent postage can now be charged or where published. Transient or casual newspapers where published. Iransient or casual newspapers, hitherto under interdict, may be sent under this law at as low a rate as if they were sent regularly, if paid in advance; otherwise, double the rate. Weekly newspapers free in the country of publication. The reduction of the tax on the conveyance of Books is a newspapers free in the county of publication. The reduction of the tax on the conveyance of Books is a very liberal one. Tracts and Pamphlets will also be sent much lower than hitherto, and books, not weighing over four pounds, shall be deemed mailable matter, at one cent an ounce for all distances under 3000

Miss Caroline Weston, (sister of Maria W. Chapman,) who has spent the last two or three years in Paris, came home last week in the Niagara.— Among all the noble women of the country, there are Among all the noble women of the country, there are mone more devoted to the cause of the slave, and few capable of rendering that cause more important service, than Miss Weston. Her departure left a vacancy in our ranks which no one but herself could worthily fill, and therefore her return will be hailed as a welcome event.—Penn. Freeman.

The Slave Trade does not appear to have been surpressed. Late African advices, received in England, state that two steamers, with 1000 slaves, had lately got away from the Gallinas. The Governor of Sierra Leone had received information of 2000 slaves being ready for embarkation within ten miles of Lightbourne's factory in the Rio Pongos, with every preparation made for resistance until the 'stock' leave the barracoons.

Singular Occurrence .- The Thomaston Miscellar Singular Occurrence.—The Thomaston Miscellany states that the schooner Lefrette, which arrived at Rockland a few days since, landed a cook, dangerously sick with the Chagres fever, who, after lingering a day or two in the poor house, died. The body was ascertained to be that of a woman. It appears that she had been aboard the last schooner months; she would go aloft with alacrity, and did all her work promptly.

Dreadful Catastrophe. - On Monday morning a mo-Dreadful Calastrophe.—On Monday morning a most calamitous circumstance occurred in one of the islands of Arran, by which fitteen unfortunate men have been swept from time into eternity in a single moment. All of them were fishing with lines on a cliff, when, not-withstanding that the weather was calm, a sudden wave broke over the cliff, on which they were standing, and washed them into the deep. Only four of the bodies have been found. Many of these poor tellows have left large families to mourn over their irreparable loss.

Death of Hon. Benjamin Thompson.—We are called upon to record the third death in the Congressional delegation from this State, which has occurred within a few weeks. Hon Benjamin Thompson, of District No. 4, died after a brief illness, at his residence in Charlestown, on Fiddy afternoon last.

A successful trial of Phillips's Fire Annihilaby the Mayor, City Government, and other mag-nates of that place.

IF A Mr. D. S. Brown announces that he has invented a ship to reach America in for ty-eight hours, and make the voyage to India and back in a fortnight. His theory is by making the bottom in the form of two inclined planes united upwards, to throw the whole hull of the vessel upon the surface, and by constructing the hull of lighter materials, in geometric shape, he hopes to give a steamship the velocity of a railroad locomotive.

A Whole Family Poisoned.—Anthony Menkins, a jeweler, of St. Louis, together with his whole family, six in number, were poisoned last Sunday morning in consequence of partaking of food into which a quantity of arsenic had been put. Two mulatto girls in his employ are suspected of having committed the crime. One of the daughters is dead—the others are slowly recovering.

Year and Nays on Mr. Sumner's motion to repeat the ugitine act.—Yeas-Messrs. Chase, Hale, Sumner

reas and Nays on Mr. Sames and the repair fugities act.—Yeas—Messrs. Chass, Hale, Sunnan and Wade.—

Nays—Messra. Adams, Badger, Bayard, Bell, Borland, Bradbury, Bright, Broadhead, Brooka, Butler, Cass, Charlton, Clarke, Clements, Cooper, Dawson, De Saussure, Dodge, of Iowa, Douglass, Felch, Fish, Geyer, Gwin, Hamlin, Houston, Hunter, James, Janes, of Iowa, King, Mallory, Mangum, Mason, Merriweather, Miller, Morton, Pearce, Prait, Rusk, Shi Ids, Smith, Soule, Spruance, Toucey, Underwood, Upham, Walker and Weller.—47.

Honor to the memorable 4!

Maine.—There were 94,651 votes thrown in Maine at the last election, the largest ever thrown. In the great avalanche of 1840, 92,813 were thrown—a figure which the returns have never begun to reach till this year. Then Harrison had 46,612, and Van Buren 46,201.

baths on the Rhine, at Cologne. They were heard laughing and talking in the bathing room which they occupied, when suddenly the noise ceased. The master of the establishment, feeling alarmed, opened the door, and found that the flooring had given away, and that the whole party had fallen through into the river, and been carried away by the stream.

EF Ex-Governor Badger of New Hampshire, died at Gilmantown, on Wednesday, of disease of the brain, at the age of 73 years and 8 months.

New Invention.—An ingenious mechanic of Nashua, N. H., has invented a new method of driving circular saws without an arbor. With a saw arranged as he has it, a four foot saw will cut a board three and half feet wide, while as now arranged, a four foot saw will hardly cut one and one half feet. It is also arranged so that it will cut when the carriage is going either way, and will, at the same time, saw nearly twice as fast.

est specimens of humanity probably in existence, viz. two brothers, perfect in every respect, the elder three years old, seventeen inches in height, and weighing only seven pounds; the younger, six months old, weighing only three pounds. The parents are very large persons, the father weighing two hundred and four pounds and the mother four hundred and ninety-six pounds. In Dauphin Co., Va., are to be seen the sm Fugitive Slaves Arrested .- An advertisement appear

Fugilice Stanes Arrested.—An advertisement appeared in the Republican a few days since, giving notice of the escape, on the 4th inst., from Ste. Genevieve county, of nine slaves, and offering a reward of \$1,600 for their apprehension. A search was made for them last week by some police officers from this city, but with no success. Yesterday, however, three of the slaves were brought here in the custody of Messrs. Meld, Lane and Moore, citizens of Alton, by whom they had been arrested.—N. Louis Rep. 19th. New York, Sept. 25.

New York, Sept. 25.

Great Fire and Loss of Life.—The large steam confection and chocolate factory of Messrs. K. S. Mendez & Stenleus, in Duane street, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss about \$300,000; partially insured. Arthur Evans, a fireman, was killed while on duty by the falling of a hoist wheel. Deaths by an Explosion of Camphene.—Yesterday afternoon, a woman named Rebecca Doyle, aged 24, together with her infant, seven months old, were burnt to death, in this city, by the explosion of a camphene

Accidents.—Mr. Henry Adair, while on his way to the Whig meeting at Pottsville, was run over by the cars of the Reading Railroad yesterday, at Phenixville, and had his arm crushed.

A passenger train was thrown from the track yesterday, near Pottsville, by which two gentlemen were severely crushed, and several others slightly injured.

NORWALK, Sept. 27.

A woman known as Mrs. Burns, living in this vicinity, was walking on the railway track, under a bridge, half a mile below this place, and was struck by the cars of the 8 o'clock train from New York, in passing, and instantly killed. A Man Killed on the Valley Railroad.—On Satur-lay last, the morning train to Bellows Falls, ran on o and killed Amos Fayrbrother, a little below West-

Boston, Sept. 25.

Anti-Maine Law Demonstration.—The house of the Mayor of Lynn—a friend to the Maine Liquor Law—was entered this morning very early by soveral rowdies, who defaced the exterior, and soiled the carpets with blacking, &c. They effected their entrance by breaking a window.

Mike Walsh, the notorious rowdy, is the Dem ocratic candidate for Congress in the Fourth District of New York.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25. Ole Bull presented him-self in Independence Hall to-day, and took the neces-sary oath to become a citizen.

Monsters .- The Barre Patriot states that Mr. Wm Monsters.—The Barre Patriot states that Mr. Wm. Cowee, of West Brookfield, has now growing in his garden a cucumber four feet in length, minus one inch. He has another of the same species, which is about three feet long. This statement is made upon the authority of a gentleman who has measured those

PURITY Of ELECTIONS. Henry B. Belt, the defeated candidate for Sheriff in St. Louis county, Missouri, has given notice, that he will contest the election of John M. Wimer, on the ground that 414 persons, whose names he gives, voted, who were not citizens of the United States; that 164 voted twice, 30 voted 3 times, 9 voted 4 times, and he gives the name of each individual.

tons. We have some 625 seagoing boats, and 765 river and lake steamers; and our internal steam marine exceeds the whole English steam tonnage by 62,000 tons. An English publisher, named Thomas Bos-

The Atlas says that Geo. T. Curtis, the slave

vis has been commuted to imprisonment for life, by unanimous vote of the Council.

The postmaster at St. Louis recently received a letter from Ireland, inquiring for a lucky emigrant named Robert Baldwin, who has become heir to near

At a meeting of the Free Soilers of Waltham the Rev. John Pierpont, of Medford, was selected as their first choice for Congress, from the 7th District.

New York, at their State Convention, kicked John Van Buren out of doors. The N. Y. Mercantile Library Association will

Caleb Vaughn, one of the hands on the freight train of the Stonington Railroad, was wounded, pro-bably mortally, between Shannock and Kingston, on Friday morning last.

A jusy in Shenandoah county, Va., has rendered a verdict of \$9,000 against a stage company, in favor of a passenger, whose leg was broken so as to make him a cripple for life, by the upsetting of one of the company a stages.

Col. Singleton, a prominent citizen of Colum-ia, S. C., died suddenly, on Monday, at his resi-

Bence.

Kingston, Sept. 24th.

Death of John Vanderlyn, the Artist.—John Vanderlyn, the celebrated American Artist, died suddenly, last night, at the Kingston Hotel. It is estimated by the letter-writers from the

South, that the cotton crop, this year, will be the largest ever raised, and that it will reach 3,500,000

Curious Mail Matter.—The Lowell Ness says that a couple of live mice were received in a scaled letter, through the Post Office in that city, last week. They came from North Billerica. This is the first instance we ever knew of the mail bag being used as a rat-

trap.

Ole Bull.—The Philadelphia North American says
Ole Bull, the great violinist, has purchased 120,000
acres of land in Potter county, Pennsylvanis, for the
purpose of founding thereon a colony of his Norwegian countrymen. The vanguard of the enterprise,
consisting of some thirty hardy looking men, have already arrived at Condersport, in that county. EF R. T. Duncanson, a colored man of Cincinna-ti, has painted a large subject from Paradise Lost, which is spoken of by the western papers as a work of decided genius. It is now on exhibition at Pitts-

The Cambridge Chronicle states that the trustees of Mount Auburn are about to erect a town sixty-two feet in height, on the top of the highest him Mount Auburn, which will enable visitors to vier the beautiful scenery of the surrounding country.

Robert Owen has reached his 82d year, and is

LF John Newell, of Boston, has produced an arti-cle called 'Newell's Patent Safety Lamp and Lsmp Feeder,' which does away with all fear of explosion in the burning of Camphene, Burning Fluid, or any explosive compound now used in the production of light. The utility and efficiency of this invention is certified to by Dr. Charles T. Jackson and Dr. Au-gustus A. Hayes, two eminent chemists and men of science.

Let' Daniel Webster took two prizes at the Maschusetts Horticultural Exhibition in Boston, last we for vegetables grown on his Marshfield farm. Daniequash vines run better than he does. Probably Lobos guano is better for them than Scott soup is

Mr. Penno, who was drowned in Boston has bor, had, at different times, the good fortune to rescue no less than mine persons from watery graves and his untimely end, in view of this fact, is rendered doubly deplorable.

and a unumely end, in view of this fact, is rendered doubly deplorable.

The Springfield Republican says S. D. Nims, of Palmer, has made an invention for ringing a bell at every railroad crossing, when the cars are within half a mile of it. It consists of a gear, operated upon by the flungs of the car wheels, which communicates motion to the bell by a wire.

The proprietors of Grace Church have erected a 'spite fence' against one of their neighbor's houses, at an expense of over \$2000, because the windows of that neighbor's house overlook Rev. Dr. Taylor's flower garden! Great business for a church. 'Oh, Graceious!'

The Boston Christian Observer, a pro-slave Baptist paper, established some two years since, by Mr. Nichols, formerly publisher of the Christian Watchman, has ceased to exist.

The Hon. Samuel H. Walley has been no nated as the Whig candidate for Congress from District No. 4

A Plank .- A vessel arrived lately at Portsmouth A Plank.—A vessel arrived lately at Portsmouth, Eng., on board of which was a plank which is stated to exceed in size any piece of wood yet cut. It was intended for the World's Fair, but it was too late for the purpose, no vessel being within reach which could accommodate it. This plank is 248 feet long, 22 inches broad, and 6 inches in thickness.

Death of a Genius .- Dr. Geo. B. Champlin died a Cuba, N. Y., last week. He was born in New London, Conn., in 1792; and in the course of his life had been an author, a printer, a doctor, &c.

> W NINETEENTH ... NATIONAL

ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR,

To BE HELD IN BOSTON, MASS., DURING THE CHRIST The Managers of the National Anti-Slavery Bazan

feel it unnecessary, on the present occasion, to enter upon any full or detailed exposition of their principles or objects. These have been avowed and pursued for so many years, and with so much publicity, as to render such a procedure superfluous. We would not, at the same time, lose sight of the great fact, that there may be many among us, whose consciences and hearts have been but recently aroused to a sense of the importance of this great question, who, though feeling much, may be doing little, and who would gladly welcome a medium by which their exertions will be made effective toward the overthrow of American Slavery. To such, we would submit the very briefest outline of our principles and aim.

We regard the idea of property in man as unparalelled, whether considered in respect to its atrocity or absurdity-consequently, that all legislation based thereon is in the highest degree criminal. Any other doctrine outrages every intellectual perception and

every human instinct.

Considering the above a self-evident proposition underlying all religion and all morality, apart from whose recognition the words right, justice, become meaningless, we esteem its opponents, whether slave-holders or the apologists of slaveholding, as implicated in guilt of the most fearful description, both against that God 'who has made of one blood all nations of men, and against their fellow-men generally, the rights of all being perilled by the enslavement of any.

The promulgation of this doctrine is the end and aim of our association. By its presentation to individual hearts and consciences the country through, we would arouse so deep a spirit of personal repentance and self-sacrifice as shall result in a national contrition and reformation. When this is accomplished, the To the entire steam tonnage of Great Britain is American slave is free. No obstacles exist now, save aid to be 142,080 tons; of the United States 472.113 kindred vices supply. When the heart of the nation becomes repentant, we may easily trust it to find the best modes of action for the accomplishment of its will.

To this result, and this only, our funds are devoted worth, who is publishing an edition of Uncle Tom's We have nothing to do with creeds or parties, with Cabin, has written to Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, the author of that popular work, that he shall be pleased to remit her the sum of six cents a copy upon all the sales he may make. This is doing the handsome thing, and shows Mr. Bosworth to be a man of we appeal for help to all of every class, creed, clime are the laborers, we feel exonerated from all charge catching Commissioner, who wrote the Webster Address, is neither an 'eminent Whig' nor a 'sterling We are working in harmony with agencies vast as Whig.' Exactly. He is only a distinguished Curtis. inscrutable, and it is not for us to draw back from this Danis's Case. The sentence of death on Thomas Da- field of moral conflict, because to human vision the contending parties are so unequally matched,

We entreat that this appeal may be considered personal one to all whose eyes it shall reach. We conjure you, the dwellers throughout this broad coun try, to recognize an individual responsibility in thi matter. Look beyond the petty emotions and interests of a merely mundane or conventional life, and their first choice for Congress, from the 7th District. ask, if the question of your duty to three millions of Where shall he got — The old line Democrats of slaves was not settled for you, by the fact that your birth-place was the United States. This cause ha claims on all, but in an especial manner on those who, by the very circumstance of position, must be give Mr. Webster \$500 for a lecture at the opening of their course, next winter. The Lynn News states that the number of shoes made in that city, last year, was 4,571,400 pairs, or 14,000 pairs per day, or 1200 pairs per hour, or 20 pairs per minute, or one pair every three seconds. obtained by application to any member of the undersigned Committee.

Donations of money, or articles or materials for manufacture, may be sent to any member of the Committee, directed to the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Corn hill, Boston, 142 Nassau street, New York, or to 31 North Fifth street, Philadelphia. Donations for the publication of the Liberty Bell, and communications for the same, may be addressed to A. W. Weston, Weymouth, Mass. ANNE WARREN WESTON.

ANN GREENE PHILLIPS.

LOUISA LORING, HELEN E. GARRISON. CATHERINE SARGENT. HENRIETTA SARGENT. MARY GRAY CHAPMAN, MARY MAY, SARAH R. MAY, CAROLINE F. WILLIAMS, FRANCES MARY ROBBINS. MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN. CAROLINE WESTON, ELIZA L. FOLLEN, SUSAN C. CABOT, ELIZABETH A. COTTON, LYDIA PARKER, EVELINA A. S. SMITH, SARAH SHAW RUSSELL, MARIA LOWELL, THANKFUL SOUTHWICK. SARAH H. SOUTHWICK, ANN R. BRAMHALL, HANNAH TUFTS, SARAH B. SHAW, ELIZABETH GAY. MARY WILLEY, ABBY FRANCIS, CHARLOTTE & SARGENT, ELIZA F. EDDY, MARY H. JACKSON.

LECTURES.

The Nixth Course or Licrouse before the Salem Female Anti-Slavery Society, comprising eight in num-ber, will be delivered upon successive Sunday Even-

ings.

The Introductory Lecture will be given by Rev. O.
B. FROTHINGHAM, of Salem, on Sunday Evening,
Oct. 3d, at Lyceum Hall, at 7 o'clock.

The remainder of the course will be as follows:

Oct. 10—Miss S, Holléy, of Rochester, N. Y. 17th—
Rev. John T. Sargeant, of Beston. 25th—Edmund
Quiney, Esq., of Dedham. 21st—Miss Lucy Stone,
of West Brookfield.
Nov. 7th—Rev. F. P. Appletion, of Danvers. 14th
—Wendell Phillips, Esq., of Boston. 21st—Wm.
Lloyd Garrison, of Boston.

Admittance, 6 1-4 cents. Tickets for the course,
37 1-2 cts.

E. J. KENNY, Rec. Sec y.

CONVENTIONS IN NORTHAMPTON AND SPRINGFIELD.

An Anti-Slavery Convention will be held in Northampton, on Sunday, Oct. 17, and another in Springfield, on Wednesday, Oct. 20—both Conven-tions to be attended by Wendell Phillips and Wm. Lloyd Garrison. Further particulars hereafter.

. TO LYCEUM COMMITTEES.

TO LYCEUM COMMITTEES.

Prof. W. S. Brown, Author of 'Chemistry for Beginners,' &c., is now ready to enter into engagements with Lyceum Committees and others, to deliver Lectures on Chemistry and Physiology. His stock of Chemical Apparatus is large, and specially adapted for illustrating Popular Lectures,

Prof. B. would direct particular attention to his new lecture, prepared for the approaching season, entitled 'Poetry and Magic of Science.'

Let' Address W. S. Brown, Blackstone, Mass.

Is there any friend of the colored people, who will

give a holne and instruction to a bright Cuban boy, some twelve years old, who has had some three years' common school teaching in New England?
Address WENDELL PHILLIPS, BROOKFIELD (Worcester Co.) An anti-slavery meeting will be held at the Podunk meeting-house, in Brookfield, on Sunday, Oct. 3d, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., and will be attended by Stephen S. Foster and Samuel May, jr.

MISS SALLIE HOLLEY, An Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will

Wednesday eve'g, Oct. 6. Lynn, Friday " " 8.
Sunday " " 10.
Tuesday " " 12.
Wednesday " " 13.
Friday, " " 15. Salem, Lowell, Lawrence.

CARD. The undersigned desires publicly to acknowledge the kindness of Captain Kimball Estabrook, of the steamer City of Boston, in allowing him a free passage

Lowell.

in that ressel from Boston to Philadelphia. The City of Boston is a noble sca-boat, and her commander noble man, worthy of the entire confidence of the public. He is not ashamed to own himself a friend of the oppressed, and especially of the fugitive slave. He has not been unfamiliar, in years past, with the operations of the underground railroad. DANIEL DRAYTON.
Philadelphia, Sept. 22, 1852.

The meeting of the Old Colony A. S. Society, advertised in last week's Liberator, to be holden in Hanson, is unavoidably postponed until further notice.

H. H. BRIGHAM, See'ry.

MEETING POSTPONED.

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES. W. B. Stone, an Agent of the Mass. A. S. Society, will lecture as follows:—

At Hubbardston, Saturday and Sunday, Oct. 2d and 3d; Petersham, Monday, Oct. 4th; Barre, Tuesday, Oct. 5th; Hardwick, Wednesday, Oct. 6.

DANIEL FOSTER,

Gardner,

An Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will Fitchburg, Westminster, Friday. Oct. 1. Monday, " 4. Thursday, " 7.

Gardner, Thursday, "7.

N. B. In each case it may be expected that Mr. F.
will remain in the place named until the date of his
next following appointment, closing at Gardner, on
Sunday, Oct. 10. DIED-In this city, on Friday morning last, Sept. 24th, Miss CATHERINE SARGEST, daughter of the late Ergs Sargent, Esq., aged 77.

By this translation, the cause of the stricken slave, and of all identified with him by complexion, has lost one of its truest and best friends. Her sympathics were constantly affected, and her charities actively exercised, in behalf of the poor, the outcast, and the oppressed, without regard to color or race. Of a meek and quiet spirit, her beneficence was dispensed the left did. As the coffin containing her remains was carried out of the house, to be conveyed to Mount Auburn, a colored friend who was in attendance exclaimed aloud, with touching pathos, 'There goes one of the best friends I have found in the world '-and his eye moistened as he paid the grateful tribute. He related to us some of the many cases of distress which the deceased had alleviated through her charities, entrusted to his care, and by him faithfully applied. No cloud at any time hung over her mind as to the future. In the Divine arrangement, to her death was as beautiful as life. Her faith in the patern al character of the Universal Father never wavered, and she was ever ready for her summons to another sphere of existence. She lived to a ripe old age, beloved and honored by all who knew her, and has now entered into rest-the 'joy of her Lord,'-Ed. Lib.

> PROSPECTUS OP

THE NEW ERA: OR, HEAVEN OPENED TO MAN.

Behold, I make all things New. 'Hereafter ye shall see HEAVEN OPENED.'

I propose to issue a weekly paper, with the above title, devoted to Spiritual Facts, Philosophy and Liffe-to be published in the city of Boston, on each successive Wednesday morning. It will be printed on good paper, with fair type, in a folio form, with a beautiful eignetic at the head of it, of Howen opening, and the angels descending! a picture which shall correspond with the title of the publication, and be eminently significant of the New Age on which our world is entering. It will be a medium for the higher order of Spiritual Communications—a vehicle for the facts, philosophy and practical suggestions of human facts, philosophy and practical suggestions of human correspondents, and for such editorial matter as the changing circumstances of the times and the needs of the public shall seem to demand. It shall be a Pare paper, in the best sense of the word: free for the ut-terance of all worthy and useful thought—rare as Live and Love and Wisdom are rare! It will spontancously avoid all sectarianism, (except to give it eriticism,) and will be the unswerving advocate of Universal Truth.

Friends of Humanity, and lovers of Spiritual Com-

Friends of Humanity, and lovers of Spiritual Com-munion—are you ready for such a paper in this lo-cality? If so, will you do me and the cause the favor to send in your NAKES? I want no money now. All I want is your names, pledged to pay in adeance on the receipt of the first number. And when the list reach-es the least number requisite for its support, the first number will be issued.

TERMS:-The New Bea will be published at \$1 50 per annum in adeases.

All communications must be addressed to me, (postage paid,) at Hoston, Muss. Will those to whom this Prospectus is sent obtain all the names they can, and make returns soon?

S. CROSBY HEWITT.

Boston, Sept. 11, 1852.

JOHN OLIVER. CARPENTER, No. 7 TRAVERSE STREET, CORNER OF FRIEND STREET,

BOSTON. Orders leit there attended to every day.

From the National Era. HOLD YOUR TONGUE. BY GEORGE W. LIGHT.

"You have said that we shall no longer agitate.
mean to agitate; now, what will you do about it:
—Gidings.

There is no power in all the cravenhood of the nineteenth century ury that can put a stop to our sgita

Don't you feel the Union shake? Hold your tongue ! That the universe will split, If the devil slack his grasp, Though a joke, is awful wit! Hold your tongue!

Hear your master crack his whip! Hold your tongue! With the meanest Yankee grease Smear the hinges of your knees, And in silence pray for peace. Hold your tongue!

Let the bloodhounds have their fill: Hold your tongue ! All your little conscience sell : For the Union must be saved, If salvation come from hell! Hold your tongue!

Will the land of Pilgrim sires Hold its tongue? Tyrant! dream your dream of lies! We hurl back your words of scorn ; All your insolence despise! Hold your tongue!

Traitors, throwing down their arms, Hold their tongues; Cravens, on their knees, submit; But the Eagle of the North Never did her mountains quit !. Hold your tongue! Do you talk of threatening clouds?

Hold your tongue! For, behind them, Freedom's sun, Lauding at their thunder-tones, Sees them dwindle, one by one ! Hold your tongue!

Tyranny will yet for shame Hold its tongue, And its clanking chains be still! But, as long as God shall reign. Freedom's trumpet never will Hold its tongue!

From Punch.

AN ELECTION ROAR FROM THE BRIT ISH LION.

Oh, election time is the time for me, With its bands and its beef and its beer so free: I'm a big beast always, but then, d'ye see, A bigger beast than ever I be, With a tooral-looral.

For they lets me loose to ramp and roar, And they gives me victuals and drink galore, A d the more I calls for, they draws the more, And I know it aint me as pays the score. With a tooral-looral.

So I blows my bacca and swigs my ale, And with ribbons I ties my mane and tail. And backs my opinions without any fail. Which is always his'n as pays on the nail, With a tooral-looral.

'Tother times deuce a bit the big-wigs thinks What I says or does, or cats or drinks : But then, if I only nods or winks, I'm as wise as a sarpent, and deep as a Sphynx, With my tooral-looral.

Mrs. Lio ess then is a reg'lar saint, And my cubs is angels, and fit to paint, And all the world through such a Lion there aint, As the British-and, neither, I s'pose, there baint, With a tooral-inoral.

It's wonderful, then, how the tip-top nobs With the British Lion hobs and bobs : Till there's no such thing in the world as mobs, But enlightened electors instead of snobs, With our tooral-looral.

So I cats myself hungry, and drinks myself dry, For I knows what 'twill come to, by and by; And sometimes I says to myself, on the sly, They must see a deal o' green in my eye, With their tooral-looral.

Instead of flatt'ring and letting me loose, To swill like a hog, and to hiss like a goose, I fancies a dose of wholesome abuse To the British Lion might be o' more use Than their tooral-looral.

If they made me less of a hustings tool, Didn't call me wise when they think me a fool: If, instead of rousing my passions, they'd rule, And pack off the poor British Lion to school, With a tooral-looral;

I'll answer for it, if once they began To deal upon this here sort of plan, That the British Lion, as fast as he can Will grow less of a brute, and more of a man, With a tooral-looral.

> THE PIRST-BORN. The First-born is a fairy child,

A wondrous emanation ! A tameless creature, fond and wild-A moving exultation! Beside the hearth, upon the stair, Its footsteps laugh with lightness; And cradled, all its features fair Are touched with mystic brightness. First pledge of their betrothed love-O, happy they that claim it!

First gift direct from Heaven above-O, happy they that name it! It tunes the household with its voice And, with quick laughter ringing, Makes the inanimate rooms rejoice, A hidden rapture bringing.

Its beauty all the beauteous things By kindred light resembles; But, evermore, with fluttering wings, On fairy confines trembles So much of those that gave it birth. Of father and of mother, So much of this world built on earth, And so much of another.

> TO SORROW. BY LUCY A. COLBY

O ! sad-eyed angel, with thy smileless brow. And drooping pinions trailing in the dust, Though dark and loveless seems thy mission, thou watch the growth of an immortal trust, A hely faith, undoubting and sublime, Which lifts us from this sad, strange world of ours To a celestial and unclouded clime, Where never falls a blight upon the flowers ! Once thou didst seem a fearful thing to me A shadow interposed to veil the light, And long and vainly did I strive to free My soul from thy sad presence, and the might

Of rayless darkness round me gathering : That time is past. I see thee as thou art, A sunbeam brightness on thy drooping wing; Fondly I fold thee to my throbbing heart, And, while I meekly mourn my lonely lot, I bless thee for the lessons thou hast taught.

The Liberator

NATIONAL WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVEN-TION AT SYRACUSE.

Mrs. Mott had great objections to taking the Chair and the Convention would find out their mistake. She invoked a careful attention to the business of the meeting, and a dispensing with all egotism. She referred also to the favorable success which had attended previous meetings, and alluded to the almost unaniwished all votes to be given in a firm voice, and speakers first to address the Chair, and then turn, facing the audience. The voice could be improved by carefully modulating it. As to woman's rights, nothing short of universal rights could meet the contingency. (Cheers.)

A letter was read from Horace Greeley, in which he insisted that increase of the means of employment was the necessary mode of elevating the sex. He also insisted that increase in the wages of labor was demanded by justice, and a necessary measure of reform. He suggested that friends of the cause should begin by granting female laborers proper prices for

A letter also was read from Mrs. Hugo Reed of England, expressing her warm sympathy with the Woman's Rights movement. The women of America had greater facilities, she declared, and should therefore lead the van in this great enterprise.

Miss Lucy Stone believed that, in our country, if one half the men suffered the same political disabilities under which women labor, they would be efficient beloers in securing to women their rights. It would not then be a matter of gallantry, but a deep, It was time enough to criticise the experiment when a personal interest. The English were then better circumstanced than the Americans, and she hoped volved in her rights at the ballot-box-Mrs. Davis would communicate that fact to Mrs. Reed. She hoped also that the question of Bread, raised by Mr. Greeley, would be spoken of in future meet-

Mrs. Nichols contended for identity of sphere. If man is woman's head, and woman man's helper, there must be a common sphere. Even in the maternal sphere than any where clse. It is not because we wish to be men that we are engaged here. Had wowe can. (Cheers.) She considered those who, in dispolitical power, they assign to them the moral in it may. fluence. In stock company manufactories, women settle theories. If women can vote in such companies, they surely may elsewhere. If women could not vote on the same occasions, there could be other plans and other occasions set apart for that purpose. There are 122 ladies holding post-offices, which evinced that they are capable of holding offices.

head, and woman the helper. Mrs. N. was estranged bearer to thrust him through, that it might not be by her old theology.

Mrs. Nichols. Perhaps I am a politician. (Cheers.) It is politic to admit theories which, in carrying out, to Lucretia Mott. will correct themselves. (Cheers.)

Mrs. Mott could not allot to woman superior moral worth. She thought the demoralization mutual

Mrs. E. Oakes Smith proceeded to address the assembly. We have convened to disorganize time-honored institutions. All our heads will be in the grave before these objects are gained. We have not come to speak of private wrongs. Mon tell us we are unfit for the position which we seek. Because we have not the heads of gladiators and pugilists, must we be denied the privilege of using what brains we have? Let Syracuse, which has become the Thermopyla of liberty, be the place for our struggle. (Cheers.)

tion. We have talked for years. We must now acr. She had travelled west, and east, and north, and the friends every where said, 'Organize,' We want no more Helots-no more judicial murders-no more abandoned outcasts. We must extend our industry into every department and profession for which we

have ability. In spite of St. Paul, we must preach. Miss Lucy Stone addressed the Convention at length, depicting forcibly the inequality and injustice of the present statutes. She declared that woman was not properly protected; that she had no tie of nature sacred before law. A man has the custody of his wife's person. Her legal existence is suspended the moment she takes upon herself the marriage vow. Men were mean in taking the advantage which was afforded of pillaging their wives' earnings; but they were only just as mean as the law. By marriage, woman gains a right to be maintained. She submits. because she cannot bear the odium. The principles we contend for are hoary with years, sprinkled with the baptism of ages. The last speaker has said the grave will close over us before we gain our rights. It may be so, but we will discharge this great duty. The rights of our sex, so long denied, must yet be granted.

Mrs. Brown. Man cannot represent woman, because he knows not woman's nature. When woman is accused, she is not arraigned before a jury of her peers. It is before a jury of men. The guilty woman cannot get justice in our courts, much less the innocent. If she appeal, it is but to be ridiculed. She prefers to suffer in silence, rather than to have her private feelings ex-

Mrs. Rose. Enough has been said to convince every one present; but my friend is mistaken. Virtue recognizes no sex; vice recognizes none. So it has been long viewed. We meet them on every issue. If mind knows sex, then man cannot act for woman; if it knows no sex, woman has as much right in the matter as man. Mrs. R. continued her remarks to considerable length. As water finds its level, so will mind. Why are not women as wise as men? You might as well go to the South, and ask the poor, degraded slaves, why they are not as wise as their masters. (Cheers.) It must be credited to the beauty of woman's mind, that she is as good as she is. Poor woman has been shackled so ong, that she loves and hugs her shackles and chains Women oppose this movement as much as men do. Men acknowledge that we are right. What does woman say? Why, that men won't like it. (Cheers and laughter.) The oppressions of the sex have become legal, and having become legal, have become fashiona-ble. (Laughter.) Laws are made for the rich, not for the poor. Married women merge their rights in their husbands. If he pillages her of all, she has no redress Her whole right in her own and husband's carnings after marriage, is only a life interest. These unequal and unjust laws should be removed, and all minor injustices will disappear. (Cheers.)

justices will disappear. (Cheers.)

Autoincite Brown said that men and women have roguing Parliament. In the yearly meetings of the their peculiarities. On this account, both are needed Friends, documents read by the men, had been read

in making laws. Woman is needed in public life, because she is needed to harmonize the differences. Governoes this when he organized the sexes. But man has usurped the whole field. A painter depicted a bear and a man in the act of thrusting a knife to the heart o bruin. A bear came along, and regretted that a beat had not painted the picture. So is it in our own case We are disfranchised. We are degraded because dis franchised. Governments have their just powers in the consent of the governed. We then have no part i this government, for our consent has never been obtain cd. Would our women give their consent to the Fugi tive Slave Law ! We would not send a women out into public life to become man, but to become woman. she has a dissimilar nature to man, it is her duty to go else public life will be as corrupt as politics no Clementine Nichols. I am introduced as that mor

mous courtesy of the public journals where their Con-ventions had been held. She wished this meeting existence. We speak of the laws which exist in a to carry out the purpose for which it was called, and the States. We have the hope that woman, though he to-keep up in interest with prior Conventions. She rights are suspended, will come out a live wome tion of property rights for political offences, yet woman property rights are confiscated by law. Man's right is property never is confiscated, not even for infidelity Law says she may, not shall, have alimony. The ay we are after the pants. They have legislated awa our skirts already. They do not disdain to sit upo them in their courts of justice. And now, having song to rob us of our garments, and it is not proper to dis pense with them, they must not complain if we giv hase. (Laughter.)

Mrs. E. O. Smith read a letter from John Neal of Por land, which expressed, in his peculiar style, his symptom thy with the Woman's Rights movemen

Gerrit Smith said that the men had been complain f to-day as taking great liberties with the rights of we nen. They had been taking as great liberty with hi rights. They were determined to have a speech out of him. He objected to Mr. Neal's compliments to wo man, as though she were an angel. She is not an an gel! [Cheers.] She is a woman. I do not believe i getting her to heaven before her time. Mr. Smith wen on to defend the rights of women to vote. He said h wished women to have a fair field to test their ability had been tried. Her rights in every respect were

Miss Anthony read an address to the Conventi written by Elizabeth Cady Stanton. The scope of was the duty of property-holding women to refuse pay ing taxes, when not represented in legislative bodies.

Lucy Stone wanted the woman who had wealth, nobly heroically to refuse to pay taxes. The issue would thu must be a common sphere. Even in the maternal be made of taxation without representation. She confunction, they came into a more intimately united tended that this nation should be consistent in its decla ration, that government derived its just powers from the consent of the governed. Make your practice con man helped in framing creeds, we would have had a sistent with your theory. She advised women, when the theology in which love would have been prominent as tax-gatherers came, to refuse, and, when brought to juwell as justice. But justice is love in a chronic state. tire, to reply that taxation and representation are in (Cheers.) In our revolution, it was contended that tax- separable, and to keep saying it, in reply to every que ation without representation was unjust, yet even tion they asked. (Laughter and cheer's repeated.) Bos now all classes are not represented. Man is under obligation to God and man to use all his influence for in the prime of his manhood, was cast down from th good. She added, that we should get all the influence platform of freedom, to seethe in the caldron of slavery and Boston women were taxed to defray the expens gust at polities, abstained from voting, as recreant to [Cries of Shame!'] You of Stracuse may have suc duty. Women were always taxed, and therefore an account to settle; but you here will perhaps ye should be represented. Men give women the rescue another fugitive. (Cheers.) To you I appeal, higher department when, politely excluded from to be ready in the sacrifice for the right, let it cost what

Mr. Brigham asked if he was in order. He then we were allowed to vote, because their money could be into an argument against Mr. Smith's position, and ingot at in no other way. (Cheers.) Effectualities sisted upon women's duty to keep their proper sphere. Mr. Brigham also alluded pointedly to the Bloon ostume, insinuating that it was a studied eccentricity-

Mr. Smith responded to correct a misapprehension He would not go into an argument, as Lucretia Mott was ready to solve his inquiries. [Mrs. M. Go on. No-when Abimilech besieged Thebes, a woman cas Mrs. Mott questioned the theory that man was the a milistone on his head, and he commanded his armo said a coman slew him. He should not leave his friend Brigham that privilege, but should turn him over

> Mrs. Nichols said that Mr. Brigham's allusion to a imals was not a happy comparison. Among no ani mals did males legislate away the rights of the fe males.

Mr. Brigham asked which robin sat upon the eggs the male or the female. (Cheers and laughter.)

Mrs. Nichols. When the female robin goes abroad to seck her food, the male slips into her nest. (Cheers.)

Mrs. Mott cited Mr. Brigham to many examples in to men, as well as superior in industry. She would not say that Mr. Brigham measured the ability of women by his own. Mrs. M. then passed to the mer-She hoped that this was not a mere talking Conven- its of the general question, which she argued with ability. It was impossible, she said, for one man to have arbitrary power over another without becomin despotic. She did not expect our friend to see how women were robbed. Women were to feel it. Slave owners did not perceive themselves oppressors, bu slaves did. Gerrit Smith alluded to one woman whom our friend would call out of her sphere. If h believes in the Bible, he must acknowledge that Deborah, a mother in Israel, arose, by divine command and led the armies of Tarnel She also referred to the wife of Heber, the Kenite, who drove the nail into the head of the Canaanite general, and was celebrat ed therefor in the songs of Israel. She thought that female preaching was in harmony with the doctrine of Paul. She referred to Paul's directions to women how to preach, and his exhortations to them to qualify themselves for this function, and not to pin their faith on minister's sleeves. She cited Phebe, the diakonos, deacon or minister of the church at Cen chrea, alleging that that same expression was applied to Tychicus and men who were preachers. She cited . Willis' Unwritten Philosophy, and co

dially advised Mr. Brigham not to stake his wisdo against the allotment of the Almighty. Mrs. M. then went on to point out the fashionable idleness of w nan-a little sewing, &c., 'in her sphere.' She re ferred to Catharine Beecher, in an elequent strain remark. We who had fought against British domination carried about the same aristocracy with them Our schools were opened, at last, to women, and had now sent out teachers. Colleges were now opened, and Lucy Stone and Antoinette Brown had entered and obtained their diplomas, and now went out and pleaded the cause of the slave, and of their own sex, with an eloquence almost equal to that of our young friend here. (Cheers.) Antoinette Brown is comed to pulpits of all classes, and has a salary offered her. Mrs. Mott hoped she would not accept one as she believed in a free gospel, and desired not that brainless, imbecile young men should be supported by women, for carrying the gospel to the Fejee Is-lands. (Cheers.) The medical world was now opened to woman, and noble examples had been set ented females. The reform causes of the day had called woman out, and shown her her true and proper sphere. It was enlarging, widening, till it was filling not only the whole earth, but also heaven-(Cheers.)

Mr. Brigham could not appreciate the propriety Mr. Smith's mode of logic. He had not the eloque of Miss Stone or Miss Brown, for he had not the femnine element. He did not object to woman's vo being heard. He would have them visit this city, and seek out the breathing holes of perdition. He marked that women had less voice than men. Mrs. Most asked whether her young friend

by the women's clerk that they might be better un- | hood by your act, betrays, by the accusation, an utter derstood. Some women here had quite good voices She also cited Mr. B. to the example of the matron whose boys were going out to work with their father, who charged them to obey him, or she would whip them when they came home.

Lucy Stone said Mr. Brigham lacked faith in God. God had made them women, and would keep them such. They were God's work, and God's work cannot be blotted out till He himself is blotted out. (Applause.)

Mrs. Gage, of Manlius, addressed the Convention While inferiority is universally ascribed to women it is acknowledged that all great men were the offspring of talented and intellectual mothers. Formerly, the most common rudiments of education were deemed sufficient for women. Now people see things differently, and our schools are being opened to them. From Semiramis to Victoria, the capability of woman has been acknowledged. Corinne, Schureman and Grierson, Mary, Elizabeth, and Lady Jane Gray, Carofine Herschel, and others were mentioned as exam-ples of talented and profoundly intellectual women. Women do feel their degradation. They are not contented. Thousands groan under the burden of wrong, who do not know the proper means of redress. How many had she heard complain that their life was passing away useless, who know no means to remedy the evil. That their life was objectless need

Marriage was the acme of woman's life, because men had usurped the avocations of industry. Men ly, that if the women should assume the government had been taught that their wives were not fit for companions. It has been said, 'show a man's company, and we'll show who he is.' She said, . show me the women of a country, and we will show you what the men are.' (Cheers.) The speaker then alluded to Elizabeth Blackwell. An abandoned woman once declared that if she could have obtained proper occupation, she would always have remained virtuous When the Scripture refers to the oppression of the hireling, it does not mean so much the violation of contract between the parties, as the employment of them for inadequate compensation.

In many countries the women are the active, and men the inefficient members of society. Among the Indians, women do all the work, in France they hold the plow, in America women as well as men labor as slaves in the open field. Once lords had supremcontrol over their vassals. Once fathers had absolute control for life over their children. Now things are different: we therefore have a precedent.

Mrs. G. remarked upon the ridiculous law, by which, when property is deeded away, the wife is taken into a separate room, and gravely asked if she signed this document without constraint of her husband. Out upon such a law! The very stones cry out against it! (Cheers.) The present laws are deleterious to the moral sensibilities of both husband and wife. Women have been compared to slaves. The analogy is incomplete. Slaves may be set free; not so with women. Women are so educated that the affairs of government are mysterious to them. They are taught to reverence the authors of their degradation, on the Catholic maxim-that . Ignorance is the mother of devotion. If the people are not made for the government but

right to inquire into matters? Nothing is so strong to receive the plaudit of our Maker, Well done! Reforms are gradual. There is no surer evidence of

their final success than the efforts made to cheek them. Albany who examines heads, instead of Dr. Powler a Mrs. G. was listened to with great attention, and was greeted with frequent applause.

The President said that the arguments had been carefully proposed, and were worthy of a woman.

Jane Elizabeth Jones, of Ohio, was glad she lived in this age, when progress was advancing so rapidly-She was one of those women who talk little about Woman's Rights, but she took her rights and said pulpits all around where she lived. Men cared not about their taking their rights, but objected to their boasting about it. She demanded those rights which men was most unwilling to grant, which, if granted, the citadel would surrender at discretion. She wanted the right to vote; she wanted to vote and be voted for. (Applause.) Men asserted this right as evidence per education and training, and from marriages taking of their humanity; and in denying it to us, they deny our humanity. We claim our franchise as a right, ignorant child-woman withers away from the affection and shall occupy it with no pledges, no conditions. When we exercise our right to vote, we will make her beauty and personal charms fail, she has no in our pledges, and not before. Suppose most of us do ward resources either for herself or her companion not want to vote, is that any argument for refusing She drew a vivid picture of the unmarried flirt and that right to those who do? (Hear, hear.) We want the married coquette, and concluded by moving th the right to property. Common law gives the husband on marriage all the wife's personal property.-She wanted the right to hold property, and all the rights man has. We-the women-have got to take our rights. Men can't do it for us. The laws do not hinder us from engaging as merchants. Who of all prenticed her daughter to a jeweler, wheelright, or to any of the mechanic arts? Men will not complain of your taking your rights, but of your making a poise about it. She had now told what she wanted. and wanted to know what the rest wanted. (Loud

Miss Lydia A. Jenkins, of Waterloo, asked Mrs. Jones whether the rights of suffrage was prohibited to women. The laws sllowed the men to vote-did they prohibit women?

Mrs Jones said she was not sufficiently acquainted with the law to answer, but she held that whether the statute book was in favor or against the right, woman had a natural right to vote, which no human laws could abrogate.

Miss Antoinette Brown said she knew instances of colored persons voting under the same circumstances, and their vote being allowed by the legal authorities, there being no express provision forbid-ding them to vote. She had just been informed by some person, that J. A. Dix declared the proceedings of a school meeting void, because two women voted at it. But this proved nothing, except the individual

Mr. Jones said he supposed Miss Brown referred to Ohio, where cases of that kind had come before the courts; but it was a splitting of hairs between black and white blood, and the judges decided in favor of the right to vote because there was fifty per cent. of white blood in the persons in question. He thought lightened conscience and untrammeled energies, sh that the permission to white males to vote excluded

Mrs. Davis said when the Rhode Island Convention to alter the Constitution was sitting, in the draft they said 'all citizens,' but they discovered afterwards that the word male was not inserted, and they immediately put it in, intending, of course, to exclude women. Mrs. D. then proceeded to read a letter of Rev. A. D. Mayo, of Gloucester, Mass, remarking that it was supposed the clergy were opposed, yet here was a distinguished clergyman in their favor. The following is an extract from the letter :- Every real position in society is achieved by conduct. I must convince my people that I am a true minister of the gospel, before I can claim their respect and support.
And when a woman, in the possession and exercise of
the powers and opportunities given her by God, tells me she must trade, or instruct the young, or heal the to an equal share. sick, or paint, or sing, or set upon the stage, or call sinners to repentance, I can say but one thing-what I must say to the man who affirms the sa My friend, show your ability to more society in this way, and all creation cannot deprive you of the right. If you can do this naturally and well, then you and everybody will be the gainers, and whoever says you have forfeited any essential grace or virtue of woman-

competency to judge upon questions of human

I hardly know a village which does not num among its laborers in the various mechanand mercantile professions, women who have established an acceptable reputation in those depart-ments. Many a mother who would not dare to come to your Convention, is glad to be cured of her own or her children's ails by my good friend, Dr. Harrie Hunt. I have never heard that the admiration of the theatre-goers at Mrs. Mowatt's 'Parthenia' was bated by the reflection that this excellent woman is in her way a public teacher. I doubt whether the great Apostle himself would tell Lucretia Mott to over her face in the church ; while thousands of inelligent people listen with delight to the lectures of Mrs. Oakes Smith, and the historical researches of Mrs. Putnam, or the scientific researches of Miss Mitchell, receive the respect they demand; while women, in almost every department of American life, except those concerning which we yet stand before the world a nation of experimenters, have been and are recognized for their 'work's sake.' It seems to me that the discussion about woman's sphere is alike petty and mysterious. Woman's sphere is now wherever she makes it, and there it always will be.

Mr. May referred to the idea of women having first organized State and National Government, ignor ing the existence of the other sex, and acknowledges that men had managed political matters so wretched he for one would consent, only wishing them not to treat the men as the men had treated them.

Mrs. Jones said they were firing at random, present ing resolutions without end, and acting upon none They ought to stick to parliamentary usage. B. S. Jones moved that Gerrit Smith's three reso

utions should be taken up this afternoon. Mr. May said Miss Lucy Stone had proposed that

he speaking should take this course. She had good reasons, and could explain them for herself. (Miss Stone advanced, and was welcomed with rapturous applause.) The President thought this Convention as orderly

egular and parliamentary as those of men.

Miss Lucy Stone said the interest that was excited lar evening showed that they knew what they were about She did not care a fig for other Conventions or their usages. She was very much of the opinion of the Quakers, that they should speak as the spirit moved them. She did not believe that it was so easy to g and take their rights as Mrs. Jones had said. Wo men wanted to be employed as printers; but the mer struck,' and they could not be employed. Harriet K. Hunt went to claim her right in the college where she had obtained permission to study from the heads of it; but the students snerificed her. Miss Harriet Hunt, exclaimed in a laugh-No

exactly. Mrs. Mott-They suspended her, though life is n

extinct. Miss Stone-When the slavery sgitation commence

ed, all was turmoil and violence, and even wome were pelted with rotten eggs and brickbats, and eve pastoral letters and newspaper squibs were writte government for the people, have not women some ugainst the Grimkes; but now they were permitted to meet here in peace. They had had handicraf widence of the love of liberty in mankind, as their trades to go to, such as jewellers or prenologists; but anxiety to obtain it. Let us so employ our talent as they did not avail themselves of these trades. It was their duty, whenever a lady set up in business, to give her a preference. Why not go to the lady in New York, whom she was glad to see present. The the pulpits were open to ladies, and Antoinette Brown was an example, though she could not get ordained a present, (Laughter.)

Mrs. Jones said the real cause of the abuse of the Grimkes and Abbey Kelley was not because they took their right of speaking, but because they attack ed the positions of others. She (Mrs. Jones) was mothing about it. (Applause.) She had occupied pelted from head to foot with eggs, because of her attacking the pro-slavery clergy in their position The clergy were very friendly to female missionarie on their return from abroad, and open their doors t

Mrs. Paulina W. Davis delivered an eloquen address on marriage, showing that from want of pro place too early, most marriages are unhappy, and the of the man whom so calls her husband, because whe following preamble and resolution :-

Insertuch as the family is the central and suprem institution among human societies, so that all other organizations, whether of Church or State, depen upon it for their character and action, its evils being the source of all evil, and its good the fountain of al that attend Woman's Rights Conventions has yet apmuch as marriage, the bond of this principal and primary of human associations, was the only institu tion given by the Creator in the innocence of Eden and is the chosen symbol of relation for the union the Church to her Redeemer in the paradise to come We are thereby taught as much as we can yet com prehend of the deep significance of its ideas, and the boundless beneficence of its office in the economy of uman existence.

Resolved, therefore, That the correction of it buses is the starting point of all the reforms which the world needs; and that woman, by every part o her natural constitution, and every circumstance of he actual position, is the fitting minister of its redeemin sgency; and that answering to the duties of her grea aission, and acting within her appropriate sphere she is authorized to demand the emancipation of he sex from all the slaveries of law and custom, which hitherto, have made and kept her incanable of her heaven-appointed office. And, that woman may per form her duties and fulfil her destiny, we demand for her moral, social, pecuniary and political freedo We demand that her proper individuality be held sacred, her natural independence respected, he faculties all educated within their aims, and object freely opened to her aspirations, her physical and mental health justly regarded and all her natura strength elicited, without limit or restraint, reward o penalty, other than the laws of her own nature and of general harmony imposed, in order that with enmay do her proper work, and contribute to the peculia elements of the new civilization now opening upon the world, in which love shall overrule force, and equal liberty and justice shall replace the degradation of castes and the oppression of individuals.

Mrs. Nichols said, that only under the con law of England has women been deprived of he natural rights. Instances are common where the husband's aged parents are supported, and the wives are left paupers, and the wives' earnings thus employ ed. She had asked judges why the personal proper was not allotted to his widow, and that it was because, if she should marry again, the second husband would obtain that property. A man had told her that his wife was feeble, and had not earned the property, and was not justly entitled to an equal share. 'He remarked that she had nine children! Which is the most important, the children a woman bears or the bread and butter they eat (Applause.) This is a delicate question, and I appear to the women here to sustain me. Mrs. N's remark were continued in this strain to the great satisfaction of the great mass of the audience, who frequently manifested applause. (To be concluded.)

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CUTS.

BURNS, BRUISES,

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BLES, FELONS, SORES,

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